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No. 2409



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SWAZILAND, BOTSWANA APPEAL FOR AID TO CREATE JOBS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Swaziland and Botswana have appealed for both financial and technical assistance in their endeavour to create job opportunities in their own countries and to bring an end to the present system of migratory labour.

This appeal was made by the two countries' representatives at last week's Organisation of African Unity Labour Commission's conference in Addis Ababa.

A statement issued by the Deputy Prime Minister's Office yesterday said under the resolution on the Inter-African co-operation in the exchange of workers, the two delegations pushed for a provision calling upon the OAU member states' and the International Labour Organisation for assistance.

The two delegations want the two organisations to assist the Southern African Labour Commission, both financially and technically. Thousands of nationals of these southern African states seek employment in South Africa's gold mines each year.

Swaziland was represented at the conference by the Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Prince Bhekiimpi and the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Ralph Bhembe.

A series of resolutions drafted and adopted by the experts was submitted to the Council of the Ministers for ultimate adoption.

One of the controversial resolutions called for the strengthening of the ILO office in Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian government is also said to be against the decentralisation of the O.A.U. office in Addis Ababa, as planned by ILO.

The Ethiopian government feels that the status of that office and indeed the country itself would be diminished by such decentralisation.

After lengthy discussions in the committee of experts and in the Council of Ministers' session the resolution was finally adopted including other areas of activity such as the decentralisation of the ILO office to other sub-regions of the continent.

A total of 18 resolutions were adopted by the meeting and are to be referred to the OAU Council of Ministers and heads of governments sometime in June this year for approval.

One such resolution deals with ILO's activities in Africa and its co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity.

Others deal with the Afro-Arab co-operation in the field of labour employment and related social affairs; the organisation of Day and Solidarity Peoples of Palestine and other occupied Arab Territories within the context of the International Labour Conference.

It was recommended that an ad-hoc committee composed of Algeria, Swaziland, Gabon, Mali and Ethiopia be set up to make a study of social security in Africa.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTS ON GDR RELATIONS WITH SOUTHERN AFRICAN NATIONS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Mario Ferro]

[Text] The regional cooperation undertaken about a year ago by the nine countries of southern Africa is seen in GDR foreign trade circles as a significant step in eliminating underdevelopment in this subregion of the African continent and in combating the racist colonialist Pretoria regime.

A year ago the southern African countries met in the capital of Zambia and signed the historic Lusaka Declaration, calling for the reduction of economic dependence on racist South Africa and the total and complete liberation of southern Africa.

GDR groups in the transport and telecommunications sectors (namely production of diesel and electric locomotives and the most modern telecommunications systems, known as microwave) expressed an interest in learning the details of this regional cooperation.

Wolfgang Bruckner, general director of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, told us that his country maintains excellent relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique. There are already cooperative relations with the Republic of Zambia, which are being expanded. With the Republic of Zimbabwe, the relations are new, and areas in which fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation could be pursued are now under study. Bruckner said Zimbabwe's organizational structure is not yet clear, but "we are firmly convinced that we will arrive at reciprocal cooperation, with the help of our Mozambican comrades."

Bruckner called relations with the People's Republic of Angola (RPA) excellent in several areas. Cooperation with the Angolan state entered a new phase with the fourth session of the GDR-RPA Joint Cooperation Commission (held soon after the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party), in which principles for long-term cooperation with the GDR were defined. He said the GDR expected the Namibian problem to be resolved this year, in accordance with the express wishes of SWAPO, the liberation movement of the Namibian people.

According to the general director of the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, relations between the GDR and Tanzania have improved. Relations with Botswana and Malawi are virtually nonexistent.

Bruckner said the GDR is giving attention to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, although it is not a part of southern Africa. He felt the cooperation was good, despite the financial problems in that African country.

He added that the GDR is developing its relations with Zaire and the Congo, in particular. The GDR is prepared to develop relations with the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in view of its position as an economic power and its stand with respect to the South African regime.

Bruckner said the GDR intends to help the southern African countries to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa. "There is no way to change the geography, and the economic structures cannot be altered as quickly as they would like," he added, noting that his country was happy that Mozambique was coordinating the Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission, created a year ago in Lusaka.

This clearly demonstrates the political and geographical importance of the People's Republic of Mozambique, specifically of its ports. "I can see the value of the port of Beira for Zambia, Zimbabwe and other countries in the region, and I am aware of the efforts to develop the existing infrastructures," Bruckner said.

6362

CSO: 4401/225

AGREEMENT ON VILLAGES SETTLES SELINGUE DAM OPENING

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] The Guinean Government has accepted the disappearance of several of its villages on the left bank of the Sankarani, a tributary of the Niger River, in order to allow the opening, anticipated for next August, of the Selingue Dam in Mali. This was announced in a communique from the Malian Ministry of Industrial Development.

This project is included in the framework of the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization] program, of which Mali, Mauritania and Senegal are members.

Conakry's support for certain of the OMVS actions became essential as the source of the Senegal River is in Guinea. It should be noted that Guinea was originally a member of OMVS, when it was called OERS [Organization of Senegal River States] from which it withdrew in 1969 due to political dissensions with the Senegalese Government.

The agreement which has been concluded between Bamako and Conakry and which foresees the disappearance of several villages over an area of about 4,560 hectares, marks Guinea's return to the community of West African countries, from which it had withdrawn more than a decade ago. However, it should be said that this last agreement follows many years of Guinea-Malian ministerial meetings and the numerous undertakings of mixed technical commissions carried out on the terrain.

However, up to the present time these meetings had not succeeded in solving some of the fundamental questions particularly those linked with the reinstallation of the villages which will be inundated by the opening of the Selingue Dam, and especially by the problems of the Niani site of the former capital of the Malian empire, which today is located in Guinea territory.

The outcome of this accord was greeted with satisfaction by the Malian authorities who "thanked the president and Guinea Government most sincerely" in a communique published in Bamako. As to the OMVS projects, it is known that they especially concern the construction of two dams (LE CONTINENT dated 6 March), one at the mouth of the Senegal River, in Saint Louis, and the other in Mali.

The cost of the work for the two dams, as well as the harbor installations, is estimated to be from \$500 to \$600 million (\$1 = FR5), which should make it possible to create an agroindustrial aggregate covering 250,000 hectares of irrigated land.

7993

CSO: 4400/1069

BRIEFS

WHEAT DELIVERED--The 8,000 tonnes of Zambian-bound wheat held by South African port authorities because of non-payment of K800,000 handling charges have arrived, an Indeco spokesman has confirmed. The spokesman, however, could not give details of the consignment because he had not been furnished with all the necessary details. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 81 p 5]

FUEL ALCOHOL PLANT FEASIBILITY STUDY--INDECO has awarded Jager and Associates of Zimbabwe a feasibility study that will lead to the setting up of a fuel alcohol plant that will save the country millions of Kwacha in petroleum exports. An Indeco spokesman said yesterday that the choice of Jager and Associates from six international companies which submitted tenders for the project has been approved by the Government and the World Bank which is to finance the study. The proposed plant will produce ethanol from biomass raw materials such as molasses, sugar cane juice and cassava to blend into petrol. The blending of ethanol into Zambian petrol will mean a saving of between 12 and 20 percent of Zambia's oil bill, said the spokesman. The feasibility study is expected to be completed in eight weeks after which financing arrangements and implementation programme will be set up. The International Finance Corporation and the World Bank have already expressed interest in contributing towards loan and equity financing of the project. In addition, a consortium of parastatal and private companies are likely to invest in the project. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Apr 81 p 1]

PASSENGER SERVICES RESUME--Dar es Salaam--Passenger services on the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) were scheduled to resume yesterday following agreement reached in Lusaka between the two countries, the government newspaper the Daily News reported. Quoting a Communications and Transport Ministry official, the paper said the agreement, signed on Monday after four hours, would ease the Chinese-built railway's present financial problems. The paper added that the official was reluctant to discuss details of the agreement.--ZANA/AFP [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Apr 81 p 1]

MAURITANIA-SENEGAL JOINT COMMISSION--Nouakchott, 20 Apr (AFP)--The Senegal-Mauritania Joint Cooperation Commission met on Monday under the chairmanship of the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel, and the Senegalese minister of commerce, Mr Fallou Kane. The commission is expected to examine various aspects of economic, cultural and social relations between Mauritania and Senegal. It is to be noted that relations in the spheres of security and movement of people between the two countries were discussed last week by the Senegalese and Mauritanian ministers of interior in Nouakchott. [Text] [AB201403 Paris AFP in French 1326 GMT 20 Apr 81]

DENIAL ISSUED: NO OLD PORTUGUESE ARMS TRANSFERRED TO LATIN AMERICA

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 81 p 14

[Excerpt] In Lisbon, the attitude of certain "military sources" cited by the newspaper PORTUGAL HOJE connected to the Socialist Party is considered rather strange. It has been proved that there recently were more than 16 arms shipments from the Portuguese capital to Johannesburg on board flights of the Luxair and South African Airways companies.

A few days ago, the Colombian Government was denouncing the fact that the "M-19" guerrillas were using Portuguese-manufactured weapons.

Lisbon authorities first alleged that such arms could only have come from Brazil. Later, in view of the Brazilian Government's protest and Colombia's reaffirmation that the origin of the arms was undoubtedly Portuguese, these same "military sources," in an act of true provocation, resorted to the insinuation that "large quantities of weapons" were left by the Portuguese in Angola, thus alleging that the scrap iron they had left here upon their departure found its way into the guerrillas' hands.... We vehemently repudiate such insinuations. It is clear to us that the Lisbon government, which shamelessly provides arms to the racist South Africans in violation of the existing UN embargo, is reluctant to admit that its own weapons are being used by those who are fighting against a dictatorship. Arms sales to the racists, yes, but not to those who aspire to freedom.

Let us make one point very clear. When the colonial army of occupation was thrown out of here by our people, it only left behind a pile of old scrap iron. It removed everything that was half-way useful, not only weapons. Let it be well understood that in the confusion, it stole even what by rights belonged to the Angolan people. Let not, therefore, Portuguese "military sources" come forward with any tales. Colombian guerrillas would be poorly served if they would wait for the weapons left behind by the Portuguese to continue their struggle. These same "military sources" are forgetting that besides South Africa, they also furnish all types of weapons to the fascist regimes of Latin America. In general, guerrillas in these republics are able to continue their fight by capturing arms belonging to the dictatorships. Portugal should learn how to choose its customers. It is more fitting to sell them to those who are fighting for freedom than to those tyrants who oppress the people. It should be made known to all that Portugal is doing precisely the opposite.

CSO: 4401/252

REPORT ON PROVINCE'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD301059 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Apr 81 p 40

[Report by Jean de la Gueriviere: "The Economic Shipwreck of the Former Portuguese 'Coffee Storehouse'"]

[Excerpts] Calulo--Portuguese wine, scotch whisky, local beer...the menu is limited but there is enough drink to fill the fine-stemmed glasses left behind by the former Portuguese occupant of the residence during a meal given by the municipal commissar of Calulo, 4 hours by road south of Luanda, on the occasion of a short visit by journalists who have been allowed to stay in Angola to cover an inquiry on refugees organized by the UN High Commission for Refugees.

A meager victory in the "struggle for development," coffee production has hardly reached 30 percent of what it was before independence was proclaimed.

Calulo was an important trade center for the settlers. Like the capital, it is now a neglected city, badly lit, with sidewalks covered with rubbish whose collection is most unreliable. One bank has remained open but the drapes of most stores have been drawn. Their Portuguese owners have left and, anyway, there is nothing to sell any longer. Among revolutionary slogans and portraits of Lenin and Castro old posters advertising a consumer society look incongruous.

The war which continues between Mr Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] in power in Luanda is not the direct cause of the economic catastrophe here. There is virtually no traffic but you can move freely day and night along the road connecting Calulo with the capital. Only bridges are protected by the army, which does not seem to be afraid at all of any raids by the "puppets." Kwanza-sul Province, with its unexpected riches, simply suffers from a lack of cadres. There are only a few dozen people who have attended Portuguese schools and those who have hastily been trained by the Soviets and the revolutionary regime have been mobilized for the struggle against UNITA in other regions. No one seems able to teach the peasants installed in former haciendas how to rationally cultivate the soil; no one has instilled the most elementary notions of maintenance into the city dwellers who have occupied the pink villas of former Portuguese traders which have had their windows broken, plumbing fittings torn out and furniture smashed.

"We must close the existing gap between our country and developed countries as soon as possible," we were told by Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who sees Mr Francois-Poncet's visit to Luanda in January as a "starting point." "Diversification of cooperation is one of the guidelines of our foreign policy. We must ask technologically advanced countries--and France is undoubtedly such a country--for help," he added.

Mr Jorge, who, like many Angolan leaders, understands English but prefers to speak French, commented with moderation on the plan for rescinding an amendment forbidding the United States to interfere in quarrels between former Angolan liberation movements whose adoption would open the gate for American aid to UNITA. Obviously anxious not to add fuel to the fire, he expressed the hope that Mr Reagan will abandon the idea of helping the "puppets."

There is in Luanda a trend favorable to cooperation with noncommunist countries, especially as far as exploitation of oil deposits is concerned. If they were to show flexibility, those countries could participate in the development of a new country which occupies a leading position among African states because of its size and huge potential resources. For the time being, however, how can you fail to ponder on the opportunity wasted by the West on the day when Salazar rejected a secret offer by Kennedy who, realizing what was going to happen, proposed to Portugal a kind of Marshall Plan for Angola with a view to developing the colony by associating the African population with economic progress in order to ensure continuity.

CSO: 4400/1135

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEWSMEN TO FRG--A group of Angolan newsmen will represent the African continent during an information visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at this country's invitation. This annual visit aimed at the exchange of experiences between newsmen from Africa and Latin America and their German colleagues will begin today and last until 9 May. Twelve newsmen from Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Angola will visit the principal organs of the mass media, professional training institutions and other points of general interest. The group of newsmen includes Ariete Conceicao from the national radio organization, Amy Carvalho from ANGOP (ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY), Paulo Mateta from the people's television and our own colleague Victor Silva. [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO HAVANA--An Angolan delegation led by Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of planning and foreign trade, left Luanda on its way to Havana to participate in the fourth Angola-Cuba inter-governmental session. Pinto Joao, who is also a member of the delegation, left Luanda on Thursday; before his departure he declared that this meeting is taking place at a time when Angola is making important strides toward planning its socio-economic development. He added that the first extraordinary congress of the party created favorable conditions for progress in planning and national economy. Officials from the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Planning, Agriculture, Construction, Health and Education are also included in the delegation. [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Apr 81 p 2]

OIL BIDS INVITED--Luanda, 23 Apr--The Angolan Fuel Company SONANGOL has invited foreign oil companies that had expressed an interest in off-shore oil search and production to present proposals for the off-shore "bloc 8" which extends from Lobito to the north of Angola. The deadline for these proposals is 31 May, at which time new proposals will be invited for other blocs to be selected later. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 81 p 8]

NEW BANKNOTES--New 50-kwanza banknotes will be issued soon, according to a communique from the National Bank of Angola. The new banknotes present some changes, but will circulate together with the old ones and will have the same monetary value. In February of this year the 100-kwanza banknotes were removed from circulation and new ones were issued because a number of them had been counterfeit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 10]

MAVOIO MINES REACTIVATION ANCOF--ECA (Copper Enterprises of Angola), commonly known as "Mavoi Mines," is located near Maquela do Zombo, 306 km from the city of Uige. The mines will soon be reactivated, it was reported by Manuel Auará Punza, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and provincial commissioner. The company began mining operations in 1945, and was abandoned in 1963 when the struggle for national liberation reached the area. The Mavoi mines have been considered part of the country's mineral reserves, but because of economic needs, the party Central Committee decided they should be reactivated immediately. In addition to mining copper, which was its main activity, ECA was also engaged in mining galena, uranium, iron and diamonds, employing a labor force of 3,500 miners, as well as Portuguese, Dutch and English geologists and technicians. According to Pedro Paulo, a former mine employee, the ECA had about 16 rigs which could drill up to 5,000 meters. The copper was mined in two tunnels, in an area covering 3,200 sq km. The ECA maintained six camps in the municipalities and communes of Mavoi, Lucka, Kimbumba, Kimbanvu, Kinsu and Kitinda (in Serra do Kanda, Zaire Province), with about 140 dwellings exclusively for the workers. It also had a hospital, a saw mill and a power station with two giant 2,500-horsepower generators. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Mar 81 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401/225

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SED CONGRESS--Praia--Abilio Duarte, president of the National Assembly of Cape Verde, traveled to the GDR where he will represent the Cape Verdian party at the 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 7]

CSC: 4401/246

SECOND CABINET MEETING DEVOTED TO STATE ENTERPRISES

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 4 Apr 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Continuing its weekly meeting which began on Wednesday 25 March 1981, a meeting devoted to examining the conclusions resulting from the State Enterprises Conference, the Council of Ministers met on Wednesday 1 April 1981, from 0900 to 1245 in the meeting room of the general secretariat, near the Central Committee headquarters, under the leadership of Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, the president of the Republic, chief of state, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

As everyone knows, holding the State Enterprises Conferences incorporated one of the fundamental questions that marked the Third Extraordinary Congress of our party. Its happy outcome bears witness to the party's devotion to the country's socio-economic problems as much as to the efforts of the political leadership, notably of its head, Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, to enlarge the role of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] in Congolese society.

State Enterprise, which creates wealth, is a factor in development, an instrument for building socialism, should no longer be a subject of controversy. It is definitely acknowledged that State Enterprise is not just a creator of jobs with all that includes, it is only to be created after a preliminary feasibility study showing that it is profitable, or at least financially balanced. It is to make a profit so as not to resort to the state subsidies except when special obligations are imposed upon it.

Thus, the objectives of the conference being outlined and critical analysis formulated, the adjustment measures adopted and the working outline drawn up, what remains is to draw conclusions from that deployment of energy that will be embodied in the State Enterprises Conference, placing them in the context of concrete action remaining to be undertaken. It was in respect to this that the Council of Ministers, in conformance with the discipline of the discussions, examined the dossiers submitted to them by the sectoral committees of the conference.

The cases of the following enterprises were dealt with by the sectoral committee on transportation and communications infrastructures: ATC [Trans-Congolese Communications Agency], SATA [African Transit and Freight Company]-Congo, MORY [expansion unknown], CHACONA [Naval Shipyard], RNTP [expansion unknown], LINA [Congolese National Airlines]-Congo, STB [expansion unknown], ANAC [National Agency for Civil Aviation] and ONPT [National Postal and Telecommunications Office]. Studying the dossiers case by case, the Council of Ministers approved, as they were considered by the conference, the adjustment plans of the ATC, the RNTP, the STB and ANAC.

with regard to CHACONA, the Council of Ministers, contrary to the conclusions of the Council of Ministers returning CHACONA to the Ministry of Industry, retained it under its present guardianship authority, after which it adopted its adjustment plan.

The LINA-Congo dossier, which was more wordy than preceding ones, was adopted after extensive debate. Also, to enable LINA-Congo to attain the objectives set by its adjustment plan, the Council decided on a monopoly of all domestic traffic for the benefit of LINA-Congo. In this way air service becomes its partner. In this connection exact directives were given to the department concerned.

The ONPT dossier was put back to the next Council. It was 2405 when the Council proceeded to examine the conclusions of the sectoral committee on trade, financial institutions and other services. The adjustment plans of PUBLI [expansion unknown]-Congo, LAPCO [expansion unknown], General Hospital, CNPS [expansion unknown] not being finalized, the Council of Ministers postponed its examination of them until such time as the dossiers are ready.

The Council also approved the adjustment plans of the OFNACOM [National Marketing Office], ONLP [National Popular Libraries Office], ONACI [expansion unknown] and OCI [expansion unknown]. The MAAC (Manufacture of Congolese Arts and Handcrafts), a dubious enterprise showing no productivity characteristics, was closed and turned into a training center. Congo-Sport, because of its inability to fulfill the nation's sports equipment needs, was closed.

The Council also examined the dossier entitled State-State Enterprises Financial Compensation and State Enterprises. In this connection the Council acknowledged that the state does not often honor its commitments, and firm directives called the government to order. Concerning those existing between state enterprises, the Council, here too, deplored poor operation and urged the boards of directors of all the enterprises to fulfill their obligations from now on. If they do not the authors will be sanctioned.

8946
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BADEA LOAN--Khartoum, April 16, (SUNA)--The People's Republic of Congo and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) yesterday signed a \$10 million loan agreement to finance a project aimed at improving the Brazzaville International Airport, a press release by BADEA said. Congolese Minister of Transport Hilaire Mounthault signed for his government while BADEA's President Chedli Ayari signed for the Bank. The loan covers 33% of the project's total cost and is repayable over a period of 15 years, including 3 years of grace, at the rate of interest of 7% per annum. The other sources of finance are: the African Development Bank, the Development Bank of Central African States known as IDEAC, the French Fonds d'Aide et De Cooperation (FAC) and the government of Congo. The project is mainly designed to reinforce the runway and upgrade it to standards that can sustain the use of Boeing 747. The People's Republic of Congo had received from BADEA in 1975 another \$10-million loan for an infrastructure project concerned with railway realignment. As of 31st December 1980, the country's aid in-flows from various Arab sources came to a total of \$116 million. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 16 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420/985

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

OPPOSITION LEADER INTERVIEWED CONCERNING RDLGE PROGRAM

Dakar AFRICA in French Apr 81 pp 45-47

[Interview with Manuel Ruben N'Dongo, chief commissioner of the Democratic Group for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea, by AFRICA, date and place not specified]

[Text] An opposition movement, the Democratic Group for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea [RDLGE], has undertaken the task of unifying all the Equatorial Guineans in a common enterprise which would renew the country with the participation of those who in fact hold power and with the blessings of the former mother country.

This undertaking requires so much good will on the part of people who up to now have shown so little of it that it seems a futile quest, but we must give those who wish to present the cause of the dark corners where so many African perish or waste away under the yoke a chance to speak. Thus it is the young leader Manuel Ruben N'Dongo's turn to tell AFRICA about his claims and hopes.

AFRICA: Mr Manuel Ruben N'Dongo, you have the title of chief commissioner of the RDLGE. This acronym stands for the Democratic Group for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea. Would you like to describe this group in a few words?

N'Dongo: First of all we want to thank AFRICA magazine for giving us the opportunity to speak about our group. The group is a gathering of four political parties which fought for the liberation of our country from the colonial power.

AFRICA: Do you mean that these four parties have existed since colonial times?

N'Dongo: They fought for our liberation from the colonial power and did all they could so that Equatorial Guinea would achieve international sovereignty.

AFRICA: What happened to those parties when we achieved independence?

N'Dongo: These parties were abolished by the government of Macias Nguema and his close collaborators.

AFRICA: But before the Nguema government there had been a transitional period considered progressive?

N'Dongo: That was under the autonomous government headed by Mr Bonifacio Ondo Edu and others who, during 4 years, led that autonomous government.

AFRICA: A period then of domestic autonomy such as the one organized in the French colonies by the Loi-Cadre. And what do you think were the most important progressive aspects of that government's program?

N'Dongo: The autonomous government worked for the attainment of total independence for Equatorial Guinea. It can be said that it was a democratic government which worked to correct the social inequalities left over from the colonization. It tried to improve the situation of the natives and that earned it the people's good will. We started to hope.

AFRICA: It was not a high-sounding revolutionary government: it accepted a certain cooperation and coexistence with the former colonizer?

N'Dongo: Consider that government a coalition between Europeans and Africans of Equatorial Guinea.

AFRICA: You seem convinced that if Equatorial Guinea had been able to continue with that type of government, much misfortune could have been avoided.

N'Dongo: It was all due to a man, President Ondo Edu, a sincere democrat dedicated to building a liberal and stable Equatorial Guinean nation. Had he been able to be president of the independent republic, the history of my country would have been different.

AFRICA: But how did the government fall into the hands of the assassin Nguema?

N'Dongo: The autonomous government had, of necessity, to face up to a national sovereignly-elected government. The elections brought Macias Nguema to power on 12 October 1968.

AFRICA: How was such a thing possible?

N'Dongo: You must understand that Macias Nguema was vice-president of the autonomous government and that the elections showed the people's confidence in Macias Nguema; they believed that he, like Ondo, was a man who could lead Equatorial Guinea into stability. He had an attractive nationalist facade and great popularity as a candidate.

AFRICA: But what became of Mr Ondo Edu?

N'Dongo: He was assassinated by Macias Nguema after the elections.

AFRICA: What was his role after the elections?

N'Dongo: He retired from political life to live in his native village.

AFRICA: We will not ask you about Macias, but we must ask about the government which followed Macias Nguema's, the government of Obiang Nguema. How come you are in exile as part of an opposition movement against this government which has supposedly freed you from Macias Nguema's tyranny?

N'Dongo: When Nguema was president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, he did not govern alone and he whom you call Obiang, whom we have always known as Teodoro, was the close collaborator of Macias Nguema, his uncle. During the Macias dictatorship, it was Teodoro Nguema who did all he could to get rid of the intelligentsia and the politicians.

AFRICA: What was his position?

N'Dongo: He was a second lieutenant in the colonial army. After independence, when Macias Nguema was elected, Teodoro was named captain of the national guard, then vice-minister of defense and lieutenant-colonel and commander in chief of the armed forces. He was in the positions needed to massacre and fella the citizens.

AFRICA: But what could have pushed him when Macias was losing his support, to give his uncle the coup de grace?

N'Dongo: We were in the midst of an economic crisis; militarymen had not been paid for more than a year. That crisis had paralyzed everything; there was no longer a way out for Macias. Teodoro and his team, to save themselves, stole the people's revolution.

AFRICA: Here is a paper about Obiang Teodoro's Guinea recently published in a magazine. What do you think of the title "End of a Nightmare?"

N'Dongo: The people who wrote that do not know what is going on. They think there has been a change in Equatorial Guinea. Well, Macias Nguema has been replaced by someone who is as mean as he was.

AFRICA: As mean?

N'Dongo: Under Macias, he [Teodoro] was worse than Macias. He was the executioner. For 11 years he was close to Macias, he was Macias's instrument.

AFRICA: You believe, then, that he has been in a school where he could not have learned anything else?

N'Dongo: Absolutely!

AFRICA: But I see here, in this newspaper, that they talk of his country as a country in peace. Almost all the Guineans who were in exile have returned. Is that true?

N'Dongo: There are many types of refugees. With bankruptcy, economic collapse, poverty and lack of schools, many moved in order to look for jobs abroad. Because there was no longer a way to live in Equatorial Guinea. Others left for political reasons. Those who have returned are those who had left because of the economic failure. Those who left for political reasons are still in exile. I must tell you--because it is very important and little known--that abroad, especially in Switzerland, there are groups of Equatorial Guinean intellectuals, physicians, engineers, technicians and priests who had been sent abroad by the autonomous government to be trained, and who were never able to return. Neither under Macias, nor under Teodoro.

AFRICA: Concerning those who had left for economic reasons and have returned: Have they found a job market that enables them to reenter the social and economic life?

N'Dongo: Not at all. In Equatorial Guinea, regionalism rules. All those who govern in Equatorial Guinea belong to the N'Toumou people. This tribe amounts to less than 15 percent of the population but has monopolized everything. Those who govern Equatorial Guinea are, in a sense, as racist as the South Africans. Except that, since we are all black, we cannot see why they have established this regionalism, this tribalism. If you do not come from their region, you cannot be a soldier in the army, or an orderly in an office. There are roads, schools and hospitals only in the N'Toumou regions.

During the colonial era, the people of Equatorial Guinea lived better; there was no regionalism or tribalism as it exists now, more dangerous

than ever. Development was spread throughout the country. All, regardless of ethnicity, could have scholarships to study abroad. There was equal opportunity for all the citizens. And now that our country is said to be independent, everything is concentrated in one region, while the rest of the Equatorial Guinean population is enslaved by those who govern.

AFRICA: Look, this magazine which you have shown us publishes a list of Teodoro's main collaborators.

N'Dongo: That is a tragic joke. If you had the space we would have re-written the table for you, noting the origin of those officials. You must understand this: all, except for one individual, are N'Toumou. Woree: almost all are from the same village and are not related by a vague notion of tribe, but by blood. What type of government is that?

AFRICA: Has farm life improved? Is there some order in production, a program of reorganization?

N'Dongo: Concerning agricultural production, coffee and cacao: under the Spanish colonization and during the autonomous government, production was assured by imported labor. Nigerian emigrants especially worked the fields. Macias Nguema, after nationalizing all the companies and enterprises, started to suspect everyone and proceeded to the massive expulsion of laborers, closing the borders and massacring foreign workers. Those people remember they were victimized by Teodoro and do not return. Agriculture is stagnant.

AFRICA: Teodoro is negotiating the return of workers with Nigeria and High Volta.

N'Dongo: They cannot accept because they were massacred by Teodoro himself.

AFRICA: Now let us be positive. As a group and a political movement, what do you expect from the future?

N'Dongo: We are carrying out a peaceful struggle to try to solve the economic and social crises around a negotiating table between the leaders of the Supreme Military Council and the RDLGE. But we need the active participation of the OUA.

AFRICA: Have you already contacted the OUA?

N'Dongo: We are taking some steps now.

AFRICA: You would need a precise account of the crimes of the present government and be able to bring these crimes to the attention of certain associations like Amnesty International. You will not be able to cause an uproar around this administration if there are no facts which you are ready to document. What do you think?

N'Dongo: There is no need to look at what is going on now. We must first look at the past. Many have died in Equatorial Guinea because of Teodoro and his people.

AFRICA: You must be realistic. Teodoro is the man who finally killed Macias Nguema. Now we are no longer dealing with an assassin colonel but with a chief of state. Can we document the crimes of this government?

N'Dongo: The crimes of his government? I insist on the past. The army which massacred the population is the army of the present government. There are no fundamental rights.

AFRICA: What is the voice of the people now: the chamber of deputies, the newspapers, reports?

N'Dongo: Democratic rights have not been established in Equatorial Guinea. There are no assemblies, no labor unions, nothing. There is only the government of the military council which has unrestrained power.

AFRICA: Another important question concerning the future of your movement, Spain. What is the present position of Spain toward the Teodoro regime?

N'Dongo: Teodoro is in power thanks to Spain's support. Deported and massacred by Macias's people, the Spaniards nevertheless concluded that the former colony could only function under the military. So they asked Teodoro to take power to prevent a popular uprising.

AFRICA: Of course, if the Russians and the Cubans have lost the influence they seemed to have under Macias Nguema, for Spain that is democracy.

N'Dongo: But the Russians have not left Equatorial Guinea, neither have the Cubans and it is thanks to an agreement between the Russians and the Cubans that Macias was overthrown. Before Spain contacted the militarymen of Equatorial Guinea there was a secret agreement between the Russians, the Cubans and the Spaniards to have the Russians give the green light for the overthrow of Macias Nguema. Our country is rich in off-shore oil and uranium. So the oil being exploited will be divided among the three countries: Spain, Cuba and the Soviet Union.

AFRICA: But how do you evaluate the Russian presence in Equatorial Guinea now? Is it a real and effective presence?

N'Dongo: After taking power Teodoro even proclaimed himself a Marxist-Leninist. He said and recalled that he had no conflict with the Soviet Union. And in addition, in Equatorial Guinea the military are now trained by North Korea.

AFRICA: This is an important confusion. Because we have reports that Spain is preparing to renew its military presence. You will have to deal with a strong party. We do not want to discourage you but I know that it will be a difficult battle.

N'Dongo: We do not want an armed conflict. We only ask that, peacefully, all sides be given the opportunity to be heard and to participate in the government of a state which belongs to us.

The RDLGE requests that, not only the OUA, but also the OUA Committee of Liberation for the Independence of Dar-Es-Salam and the United Nations in New York, recognize the RDLGE as a movement of national liberation...as if the country were under the yoke of foreign colonizers. We also ask the international organizations in charge of the struggle against racism and discrimination in the world to support the RDLGE to eliminate all discrimination, tribalism and regionalism.

9341

CSO: 4400/1100

BRIEFS

URBAN DWELLERS ASSOCIATIONS--The Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia has issued a proclamation consolidating the powers and duties of urban dwellers associations at various levels, and also streamlining the administration of urban centers throughout the country. The 80-article proclamation, which became effective as of today, incorporates into one the powers and duties of urban dwellers associations provided for in various proclamations since their establishment. The proclamation specifies the duties and responsibilities, as well as common provisions of the associations and judicial tribunals at the three levels: kebele (urban dwellers association), higher (comprises several associations) and central (overall association). It empowers a chartered central urban dwellers association to levy and collect land rent and service charges, the urban house taxes and charges. Such an association is also empowered to issue and enforce laws pertaining to the administration of urban centers, management of the property of the association, security of the urban center and health of the dwellers. It is also authorized to prepare the master plan on defense of the urban center and submit to the government and implement the plan, as well as administer urban land in accordance with the approved plan. [Text] [LD232050 Addis Ababa Radio in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 23 Apr 81 EA]

CSO: 4420/990

SIKA PPP RALLY DESCRIBED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 2, 3

[Excerpts]

On Saturday, the 28th March 1981, the Vice President Hon. A. M. Camara, accompanied by Mr. Solomon Pratt, Minister for Trade in Sierra Leone, Seyfou Abukhan and Sanjally Bojang, boarded the Police Patrol vessel at about 1115 hours in the Banjul wharf reaching Barra terminal at 1130 hours. The party immediately left for Sika, Upper Niumi District, where a grand PPP Rally was intended.

Several Cabinet Ministers had already been assembled, some having passed the night in Sika; among them were the Ministers of Finance, Water Resources, Economic Planning, Works, and Local Government. In attendance also were the Commissioner North Bank Division, the Mayor of Banjul, Mrs. Sawyerr, Nyima Sanneh and the Female President of the Banjul North Saf Muna Dem Society among very many others. The Sika PPP Rally it is informed was in the composition of all the Upper Niumi Villages, thus making the meeting largely above average attendance.

On arrival in Sika, the Vice President was met about a mile from the village proper, with drums, singers and dancers, who blocked the motorcade, thus moving at foot paces until the village was reached at about 1240 hours. There was a large gathering and passage into the lodgings provided was indeed strained.

Prior to the meeting, the Editor and several others found a resting place which turned out to be the compound of one Alhaji Samateh, a true disciple of the leader of the opposition. There was cordial exchange of views with Samateh and he impressed us with the fact that all in Sika were of the NCP and those who attended the Rally were strangers. This cordiality was suddenly broken off, when in the corner of the compound sat the mother of Alhaji Samateh, who appeared amazed and when asked if she was amazed at the talks, she immediately appeared as setting petrol on fire and with that blaze the talks ceased and all dispersed; but in spite of which Samateh remained friendly. Sika from observational points of view, is a clean and tidy village, having an Islamic school of about 132 scholars among whom 67 were Albreda School goers. Meals were served believed from details given us by Alhaji Samateh, that 11 bags of rice had been provided for the occasion.

The Sika Rally was made up of members of Sika Baduma, numbering 200 who blended force with the 351 members of Sika Bajonkoto to grace the Rally. The female head of the Baduma branch is madam Tomboring Dabo commonly known as Na-Dibba Dabo. Alhaji Momodou Kunjay was requested to Chair the Rally and the following speeches were made:—

ALHAJI MOMODOU KUNJAY:
CHAIRMAN

[speech omitted]

HON. SAJHOU SABALLY, MINIS-
TER OF FINANCE

I am pleased to inform you that Sika has been graced by a stranger in the person of Dr. Solomon Pratt, Minister of Trade in Sierra Leone, who is on tour with the Vice President. This in fact shows that cordiality does exist between our two sister states. Thank you.

ALHAJI MOMODOU KUNJAY:
CHAIRMAN (Continues)

The Hon. Minister Landing Sonko will best tell you the reason for coming to Sika and briefly it is to hail Dr. Manneh as the Father of the Sika inhabitants while Seyfo Sanjally Bojang of Central Kombo had been suggested to fill the capacity of Grand Father of the Sika people. It is always interesting to hear PPP speeches as they will enlighten us at all times, for they aim at spreading democracy in the land. May all our Ministers be blessed.

FAMARA CEESAY:

I greet all those who have come to attend our Rally in the name of the Upper Niumi District. I am quite satisfied with what I have seen here today, and on returning home we shall then have courage as it will be a reminder. If there is no rainfall day and night and one is under an umbrella what does that mean? Some are hiding as this meeting goes on. Let us unite in the name of God who is the greatest Ruler. I anticipate that in the next General Elections, our Upper Niumi M. P. will be returned to Parliament un-opposed, and the only minority in defiance remains to be chopped. It is only people who cannot think that will oppose any good idea. We are not begging anyone as the river is over flown. We drew an interesting fact to Jawara, in that when the United Party was prevailing in Upper Niumi, every meeting they killed about 10 cattle he should do likewise, but he rejected the idea

flatly saying that any one who wants God let that person follow him and who does not like God, let that person go asunder. As for our Landing Sonko, he is our beloved representative and by the grace of God he shall remain there for long. Two weeks ago, I told Landing that he is like a tree that bears fruits every season and not a tree that dies after one fruiting. Landing is good, charitable, easily approached and above all does not save his money in the banks. What Landing had done for us cannot be expressed nor could anyone rival him here.

(His Excellency the Vice President was then asked to kindly present the gifts intended for Dr. Manneh as Father of Sika and to Seyfo Sanjally Bojang as Grand-Father of Sika respectively in the forms of dyed and ready made Gowns; at this point Dr. Manneh having worn his gown, entertained the gathering by clapping and dancing to the tune of the drums)

MUSA CHAM: FASS CHAKKO:

We are all grateful for seeing this, meeting so well organized and so well attended therefore we should render its fulfilment to the Lord who had made this possible. Let us by this, leave side talks and tribalism and that every Tribe should glorify the President and the Vice President and all Ministers. The NCP is not known in Fass Chakko; this is because we are all engaged in TESITO aims and objectives rather than sit down idly in vain talks. God had given us our proof in the person of Kairaba and that name with its meaning should call home such of those who ignore TESITO. In Kairaba is blended money and knowledge; we are satisfied with our Ministers and Parliamentarians. I could only sum up the NCP as follows: 'N' stands for Nialgee, C for Ciecie and 'P' for Pertuna (hypocrite, rascal and down-trodden). Shariff Dibba had all the most important Offices in Government and now that he wants to change he becomes a hypocrite for he was given the chances to prove himself in the task that lie ahead of the Nation but he did not do them.

SHERIFF BABA:

My heart beats for what I have seen here today, in great joy. What Landing Sonko had already done without amassing such great personalities, is a well known fact among us here. Justice and fairplay are his embodiment. We are therefore standing openly to welcome all the visitors here, as we have no fear in Landing. I am asking all of you here to see how meek and mild Landing is, that as a lowly made man, he is seated on the floor despite so many chairs in here. There is one remarkable thing about him, if even he is flying his flag or if he is on foot, he does not pass anyone without noticing him or without chatting with him and by all means he must have some cordiality exchanged. We are glad that all the Ministers, President and the Vice President are all with one accord towards our beloved Landing Sonko. We are definite that truth had been exposed and it has reached us in the person of Landing, and it is our only task to make a see-through with our Cards in the forth coming General Elections if that need will arise as we desire him un-opposed and to be so returned to Parliament.

MANSA NIE: NYOFELLEH

[speech omitted]

HALANG SITANUNKU.

[speech omitted]

DEMBA OF SIKA

I shall speak in the name of Sika only and not for the District of Upper Niumi. We are well conversant with the two people who had contested the seat here. Of the two contestants, there is something specific and something most reasonable which should convince anyone to accept one and only one of the two. It is for such a foolish reason that who ever sitting down at home alone,

would come to appreciate the fact as to why I have chosen one of the two. Landing Sonko had been always with us in the Upper Niumi whether in sweetness or otherwise; he had always been with us in performing any tasks whether in the dry or wet season, when we are tired he might as well retired. We share everything equally. Maja who had been the NCP candidate here has one odd thing which I think you will all be dis-satisfied with so as to turn your backs against him, as politics is earthly; for in Maja, the sooner he loses his contest off he goes to U. K. with his European wife, does any one think we shall give him the chance to represent us? By virtue of this alone we should vote for Landing Sonko.

ABDULAI CHAM

I am a Manjago, and I became a member of the PPP because of Dodou Sonko; and on the other hand because there is no tribalism practised. I remember when the President was a Vet. Doctor, he went to Bantang and passed the night there; there is no NCP there. There is one thing that worries my mind and that is, we were born in the Gambia but the Gambians tell us that we are Portuguese and we do not belong here but on the other hand when we go to Portuguese Guinea, the people there tell us that we are Gambians. Where then do we stand? Are we not deemed strangers everywhere we are? Why should that happen?

PAKAU BAH

Greetings to all of you here. I wish to hail Landing Sonko with giving him all the attributes of good in the world. Let Landing accept and take all that is contained in the world. If we see that God has made him what he is, it is that very God who did it and not man. If God removes his hand from any one, no one will replace his hand thereto. We should all mainly thank Sir Dawda Jawara as we in Madina Bai Mass realise his good works. We know that who ever we accept yesterday, that same person like Jawara had always been accepted by us willingly. By the turnout of prominent people in Sika

today, we are assured that Landing Sonko had been blessed; if not such a thing will never have happened. Let us all here therefore accept Landing who has not spoiled the Upper Niumi District. If Landing was of no use, Jawara would never have given him the country nor would we have put him to represent us. Kindness however hidden will come out plainly as had been the actions of Landing among his kith and kin. We in Pakau know only Landing and he only have we seen and on him we fix our eyes widely. I am presenting Landing with one cattle which should be washed thrice daily.

ALHAJI OMAR SONKO

(Confused state of dancing and singing commenced and we are informed that the speaker had been the most reliable N. C. P. member upon whom the success of the Party depended largely in Sika village Ed).

All that should have been said had been uttered by the previous speakers. I understood them well but there is one particular remark which everyone had made, that is "Look at the people". This is a folly since from Gunjur to Koina are in the compositions of vast numbers of people. (This speaker dashed the griots with D150 in D5 notes before he resumed his seat Ed).

MALAMIN SONKO: LEADER OF THE PPP YOUTH MOVEMENT

The youths in Upper Niumi formerly had said that they all had misgivings but the same youths today and forever, had altered that saying and are now constant members of the PPP in Sika. I welcome the Minister from Sierra Leone. I also congratulate the newly elected Seyfo of Sibanor. I had been sent by all the youths who were wandering in the past but they no longer wander in the wilderness as from now they have bore holes in their noses and stringed them into one, which string they have now handed over to me for delivery to Landing Sonko till the end of time. The string he should carry with him where ever he goes, for love of Sika. NCP is no more in Sika no matter what prevailing state of resistance they may

pretend to be in. Those who refuse Landing Sonko in Sika here had been so fore-warned in the Holy Koran as being deaf, dumb and blind and they shall not see. We have such people here who cannot speak, nor hear and are blind how could they strive successfully? The President, the Vice President and the Ministers all say with one accord that there is no compulsion in membership of the PPP as had also been endorsed by the Holy Koran that there is no compulsion in Islam. There could be found none so ungrateful as those in the NCP; I am to ask you all to rally around the PPP because it has firmer grips in national affairs.

DR. MANNEH: MINISTER OF ECONOMIC PLANNING. (FATHER OF SIKAS).

Everyone should be most grateful the President all within the Gambia are mainly Muslims. The PPP is a united religious house meant for all. It is befitting that I say something appertaining to the reason why we had gathered here today. In as much as the people had been pleased to adopt me in the name of God and his blessings, as their father, I am filled with the same pleasures. Your M. P. had been well known to me for over a very long period and it is not politic that had united us; we became intimate since our Yundum College days when we aspired to be Teachers in the Gambia. Since my knowledge of him, he has always retained the same characteristics; I do not mingle myself with detestables. Landing is well mannered; he is not a hypocrite for a hypocrite destroys a place. Landing has an open mind for all and with an expanded breast and I am sure the M. P. the Upper Niumi should get has been obtained. Prior to going further I should first of all qualify myself as the chosen and adopted Father with offering personally D200 as a mark of appreciation. In following this up, my father, my Seyfo and the Head Seyfo, Alhaji Abu Khan, is among us but it is my intention to introduce him to all so that he could not be mistaken for Landing Sonko; as you have accepted me as your father, and he being my

father in turn, had been so well pleased that he has also donated D100 for the same cause. The Gambia politically, had gone beyond the stages of deceitfulness, as every one is conscious. There was politics when Jawara maidenly appeared in the political scenery. No one should tell the other where his success lies because everyone should know that for himself. Where ever politics is now in practice, it should be known that success has not been determined because of the old saying based on tribalism which had disappeared due to the vast changes brought by Independence through the President. No one would say there is an English Commissioner here but now we say we have a Commissioner of our kith and kin. There is Pa Jallow in the North Bank Division who need no interpretation. We are all educated in the days of Jawara, and considered in that respect with having us in the front line, all praise should be due to Jawara, for having admirable days, which African country will you see when you want to see the Vice President, and on seeing the Constable after proclaiming you, the next to follow is allow him to come in without any appointment? It will only happen in the Gambia alone. If this happens the Gambians should be most grateful for the leadership

Sir Dawda. Some Countries are in a One Party State and nothing happens otherwise, one would be glad in the arms of his wife when orders are given to be taken away into custody within views of his very wife and nothing happens. It is not the political style of our President and the Vice President, who live in actual democracy. We know our people and they know us: Sheriff Dibba's affairs is not within the Gambia. Sheriff Dibba while abroad says that the Mandinka tribe had made Jawara their President, but today the Mandingoes had not realised anything from Jawara. When Dibba is in the Gambia he alters that statement and repeats them when in the midst of the Mandingoes. One thing that should be considered that when an educated man loses his post in the City he in turn runs up the Country to meet the uneducated people. Sheriff Dibba

party is alibe a cracked egg running yoke which no one wants to drink. While he was in the Government he did not see what we now see, at that time he should have been sympathetic to farmers. Sheriff wishes to separate Jawara from the Wollofs when he himself has a Wollof woman sleeping behind him. Let us do away with tribalism for every tribe has someone good or some one with the requisite manners. Sheriff has no party in Sika; it is only the rivals of Landing Sonko that are here. God has made Landing to be what he is therefore let us take him in that God-given likeness; let us rally around him and enjoy him and who ever is fortunate, let him take his turn. There is one stupidity that creeps in humanity that is, if some is of opportunity, instead of rallying around him, he becomes an enemy although he thrives successfully in the eyes of his enemies. Let us forget about Maja, a person who bisected his father's compound and goes away with that, is he of any benefit? This is the man wedded to a European woman inspite of which he proclaims to be beneficial to us as africans in the Gambia. Has anyone seen him here after the last General Elections? He is there roaming in U.K. and on getting something he squanders it there and as elections are nearing, he will be here to relieve the District people of troubles as he pretends to say. It is well known that a drunkard will always see holes in front of him upon a well levelled road. Tell him to do away with elections; he was defeated here, at another time again he was defeated and lastly I defeated him.

ALHAJISANJALLYBOJANG: SEYFO KOMBO CENTRAL (Grand-Father of SIK)

Greetings to all in Sika including the Sierra Leone Minister present here. I am very happy as God has given us the right leaders. By this gathering I know that Provincials are no fools. The reaction to each speaker had been the waving of heads by our leaders sitting here as they listen attentively. It is not fitting that at all times one should be engaged in idle talks. There is one pleasing thing that you have done

In the eyes of God that is, you have elected a person whom you still stand by in the name of religion and brotherhood. I greet you as your grand father, in the name of our father who is Sir Dawda because every father in the Gambia relies of our true father who is Sir Dawda. I am assured that you all are with God for you have that inspiration to be united. A person who does not tell lies is indeed a Godly person for a liar has all the qualities appertaining to misfortunes and in as much as your M.P. is not a liar I am well pleased. A speaker said something here which he did not complete or presumably he did not know the completion thereof, as he said look at the people around, they are people of God's chosen set. If one accepts, let him be constant in the name of God. I appreciate the Gown given to me.

(Lisanding Dabo came to make a speech; she thought to sing prior to speaking but with the gifts of D126.00 she got, made her forget to make the intended speech as the song was impressive to all hearers. Ed.)

OMAR JALLOW: MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES.

Greetings to the Vice President and Dr. Solomon Pratt together with the Seyfolou and my elder brother Landing Sonko, who is your M.P. I should not say anything to what Dr. Manneh had said in Landing's favour but I should say something to that effect however little. In similarity to your accepting him as your M.P. is alike two men divorcing a woman and one is fortunate to get this woman; the unfortunate one takes his way off the scene and after two years he comes to tell the successful man that his wife is not good, if you the husband is not carefull and upon divorcing the woman, the very man will marry her immediately.

Your choice of these two persons had been great as they can remove, they can insert and they can relieve doubts from anyone at any time. The other villages should adopt what Sika has done and likewise Sika should be like

the other villages. Your works are glaring examples but I am to say that in as much as Sika is within the Upper Niumi District, I should have said if Sika was out of Landing Sonko's area, I would have been confident to say Landing will be returned unopposed. I am assured no matter how stiff Sika would be, Landing Sonko will contest and succeed. The most shameful thing which the people of

Sika should consider is, Landing is a native of Sika, he contested and the rest of Upper Niumi elected him, with one voice he is the M. P. for the area, Sir Dawda in turn had given him a very serious responsibility and inspite of all these events the Sika people still feel adamant to such wonderful works of the Almighty God. No matter what Landing Sonko may be, no matter what he does, the results would be that he is a native of Sika; what then do you people of Sika want? I would have thought that the Sika people will get up with their guns, axes, matchets and traverse the whole Upper Niumi area in an efforts to let Landing Sonko get back to the House unopposed. If Sika does not do that it is a shame on Sika. You know Landing Sonko better than some of us but with the brief stay and work together we know what he is capable of doing and what he could say. If therefore you people of Sika are desirous of getting some one to relieve you of your burden, then I entrust Landing Sonko to your cares. I had said that NCP is not in Sika, when did you know Sheriff Dibba? Sheriff Dibba was the Vice President and acquired all important posts and after diminishing all such important posts it was thence that Sheriff Dibba knew Sika? Let me know what Sheriff Dibba is capable of doing for you in Sika if it is not something given to you by God through us? We here in Sika with the Vice President and six Ministers and we speak with confidence. If it is suggested that the PPP does nothing, it is up to you in here. I am sure this gathering is in the composition of Muslims who perform their Islamic rites daily but without a clean heart such could not be accepted by God. You have not made Sir Dawda Dawda your President nor

have you made Assan Musa Camara the Vice President nor have you made Landing Sonko your M. P. it is all the works of God. When we each pray let us ask God to give us no opposition. For any opposition should ask God to shoot at such a person's grace. When the PPP intends to do a good work you will hear the NCP saying that it will never happen as if when such a task is performed it will be for the sole benefit of the PPP.

The government had donated 5 million Dalasis for making the road from Buniadu to Sika to Kuntair and the NCP took to say that it is Alex Harley that give the money to make the road. Alex Harley does not know whether a single gravel load reaches the site. I end by saying that Landing Sonko should be the one to wipe off our tears and with that I am asking his elder brother to get up and do his utmost.

(The Patriotic Youth Movement donated D100 in Cheque to the people of SikaEd)

**THE P.P.P. IN SIKAI (FINAL)
THE HONOURABLE ACTING
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
ASSAN MUSA CAMARA:**

You cannot at all imagine how happy I am as I noted large crowds of youths of the Party who took to themselves to meet me in the outskirts of the village of Sika. I cannot hesitate to imagine within myself that about 90% of the youths had done such a great service to the nation in according me such a great honour as I walked with confidence into Sika. Indeed it is an occasion worthy of remembrance and which I promise not to forget. It also carries still a greater impact on the healthy sign shown on the PPP as a whole in Sika and goes to indicate without any hesitation that the young people are firmly attached to the Party wholeheartedly. I am therefore to ask such youths in Sika to rededicate themselves entirely to the services of the Party as I have the conviction and example of their intentions depicted here today. I thank them with all my heart.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS PPP GATHERING IN LATRIKUNDA SABIJI

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt]

**THE P.P.P. JAMORAL JOLA
SOCIETY:
LATRIKUNDA SABIJI**

In Latrikunda Sabiji in the Serekunda East Constituency the Honourable Omar Jallow, Minister of Water Resources and Environments, who is also the Constituent Parliamentarian, together with his Party militants, intended a meeting for a considerable period and which turned out to be for Saturday the 4th April 1981, when vast crowds poured into Latrikunda to witness the proposed meeting in which His Excellency the President was anticipated to grace.

In front of the compound of Mr. B. B. N'Jie, Latrikunda, could be found the Jolas dancing to the tune of their drums with stings of sweat running down their faces. For this occasion, a special shade of mild dress was worn with Miss Amino Jarju, a girl of nine years, chanting the songs and also leading the dancers. This dancing continued until at about 1645 hours, when His Excellency the President and Lady Chieel Jawara, accompanied by the Hon. M. C. Jallow, Minister of Health, the Hon. Alhaji Yaya Cessay, the Hon. I. B. A. Kelefa Samba, Minister of Works, and the Mayor of Banjul, Alhaji Kebba Conteh to mention but a very few attendants. The Constituent Parliamentarian was on the spot.

Light refreshments were served to welcome His Excellency and Lady Jawara, after which His Excellency came out and witnessed the Jola dance; it was so impressive that His Excellency took pictures of the scene; His Excellency then left on foot accompanied by Party militants especially of the area, who were singled out by the dyed material worn in common.

At the entrance which was lined up with people to the formation of a river entrance with its sides lined with people dressed in all over white leading the venue proper. In there could be found large crowds who had been waiting with singing and dancing to the tunes of the Jola, Mandingo, Fula and Mauretanian Drums. There was a standing ovation as the President and Lady Chieel and Ministers arrived.

As His Excellency and Lady Chieel took their seats, eight Jola dancers took to the ring; after which there was a Fula acrobatic display followed by another Jola group led by another girl called Kadif Jatta about 6 years old; she had cause to step up the platform to pay homage to His Excellency and Lady Jawara. Another set of dancers appeared in the ring composed of 12 young girls and finally came the Mauretanians both

men and women to dance to the tune of their drum played by a woman.

The meeting was declared open by the usual First Chapter of the Holy Koran and there-after, Mr. Boro Jatta was named Chairman for the occasion and in his speech, he said:

"I had been in Latrikunda, Lady Chilel Jawara, the consort of Baba Kairaba whose name signifies 'good' for where ever he turns his face, that place will be good like wise when he turns back or where he is at all times could be noted as being 'good' Why should we then not shoulder such a person in the Gambia?

It is time that we should meet him and not for him to meet us. He has gone round the world for our sake; he is just from Medina and Mecca where he went to get peace on a footing, why then should the Gambia still not yearn for such a President. State House is for the Gambia but he owns it. Let him be rest assured. Some years back while he was on active service, he met me in the Vet.

Department and Dr. Walls introduced me to him as the Vet. Carpenter. It was not long when Jawara resigned as the people pressed on him to do so. This was a period when all had one mind, one heart and one action and the results of the Elections were only Jawara that was heard in the air, and this has continued never ending. No human being can over turn his God given Presidency. Can anyone tell where God is? Where is God? people quarrel with some they see but not in the case of God, Who is invisible. God has destined and that is it. Let us take to the foot steps of Jawara for God said 'Be' and it 'Was' and therefore if anyone tends to recant this, it will be turned over his head with the worst calamity.

I sent a letter to Lady Chilel through the President last year, with greetings from Kebba Jallow and Omar Jallow. Today we appreciate his kindness in giving us a Minister. We are of Jola origin. Momodou Jatta came to ask me to mention someone

to him who should be the Mother of the village. I am aware of the fact that our villagers take to my foot steps, therefore we sent the letter to Lady Chilel through Jawara with one accord. We are certain that Jawara has returned from a long trek abroad but the sake of Latrikunda, has made him to be present here today; this is because if some one has children it is his duty to see them and if Lady Chilel agrees to be mother of the village, then she must name her children as well as meeting them. Here we present ourselves to you Lady Chilel.

LADY CHILEL:

I am most grateful for the honour you have accorded me in making this wonderful show to grace the occasion of my being the mother of Latrikunda. I am very happy with all that I see in front of me here. I thank you sincerely for all you have done.

MOMODOU SUNKARI JATTA

I extend my sincerest greetings to Sir Dawda and Lady Chilel, as I am very glad in meeting with them here. This gathering is a meeting to further the PPP. It is a new society but this does not mean that the members are new in that sense... it is not composed of strange people although the Society is new. We also informed the Commissioner Western Division of the newness of the Society but not its members. Since the last General Elections, we held no meetings here but as from now on, we shall shake the shivering leaves until they fall off the tree.

MARIAMA BADJIE:

Greetings to all Muslims here today. I am glad this meeting is ours I send you my best greetings both day and night.

MOMODOU KOLLEY:

Please extend my sincere greetings to the President, Lady Chilel and all members of the Government and of the Party that are here today. I was not of the belief that His Excellency will attend our meeting. We are restive, on seeing him and Lady Chilel. We as Jolas, count and reckon every-

thing that happens. We know what has been done and who did it. We shall show the President what we as Jolas are capable of doing in due course to appease him.

NENEN KASSAMA (Fourth Movement)

Greetings to all men and women with a special one to the President and Lady Chilol, including all the youths, men and women in here today. We are grateful that our TESITO is prosperous and I am sure His Excellency the President will always come here as he has no enemy here in Latikunda. There is no N. C. P. here at all. In view of the satisfaction which overcomes me, I cannot say much. I am so repeat that I am happy that the President has graced this gathering. When we number Latikunda starting from 1 onwards, everyone there-in is in the PPP.

IBRAHIMA JALLOW:

I am to tell his Excellency that I am the Head of the resident Guineans here. I had been here for more than 40 years. If some one goes up a tree, it could be that he started from the base and he will reach the leaves safely but if someone starts from the leave to come down, by the time he gets down he might sustain injuries. I still greet the President, and Lady Chilol. If some one intends to cross a river that person has a confused mind but after crossing, he will be settled in mind. We have among us Guineans who are Nationals born here while some are many years residents. There are some Guineans who like myself had been here for a very long time, they have had children who also have had children in the Gambia. We look up to you and put our trust in God and in you. We pray that you may lead us for long and that God may guide and protect you from your enemies if ever you had any.

AMADOU JATTA:

Please convey to His Excellency the President, Cabinet Ministers, Hon. Members, Party Chairmen, Yel Compins, Ladies and Gentlemen not

forgetting Lady Chilol father our mother. It is a pleasure to have such dignitaries in our meeting here today. It is my pleasure to inform you all that our TESITO had been centred towards the building of a Mosque in Latikunda. This is a very large and rewarding project; it has been sponsored by Alhajj Momodou Musa Njie. We noticed that every thing in connection with the Mosque, he has taken upon himself to perform it in the name of God and of the Nation. It is indeed the greatest pleasure when it was decided that the daughter of such a respectable person be taken as the mother of the village. This met with our collective response in that the Mother of Latikunda is Lady Chilol Jawara as from today. Inspite of the Mosque under construction, we had constructed a School which had furthered many passes in recent examinations. The site of the school building was donated by my father who cleared the spot of trees etc. It is without any doubt Mr. President, that during the tenure of your CILLS Chairmanship, you pioneered tree planting. I am happy to say here that Latikunda of all Gambian villages and towns, was the first to pay heed to your directives in this connection. The Hon. Yaya Ceesay can testify this event as we planted 1,000 trees on

TESITO basis. Our next task was the building of a Market under the same TESITO basis incurring about some 13,000.00. All these were contributions raised among ourselves. To mark the completion of the Market, was a Store to be also erected for which we appealed to the Area Council at Kanifing for assistance in providing cement for the store erection but was met with partly deaf ears. It is not my wish to make a report on anyone but for the sake of your knowing the strains that confronts us, we are forced to let you know exactly our position.

Mr. President, bearing your philosophy of TESITO in our minds, and noting that we are deeply engaged in such Self-help tasks, the Kanifing Urban District Council gave us only

10 bags of cement. The KUDC cannot even provide us with a broom for the market or any cleansing device. This is not envisaged as a report against any personnel of the Council but as a mere acquaintance with matters as they affect us. I am in the Committee together with a village native as its Collector. The market yields about D400 per month. The existence of the Central Government and of Local Government is firmly fixed in our minds. In view of the value and importance which we attach to such tasks, it would have only been better if the Area Council gives us a helping hand, freely. I make a fervent appeal to you our President, our Minister and our Councillor in an effort to attract the attention of the KUDC towards us, with a view to assist us when ever the need arises. It is well noted that the KUDC can compel us to pay our Rates and Taxes if we are in arrears; therefore we are bound to make settlement. The KUDC on that

grounds should have a glance backwards in granting us a solace towards the village demands. I should also mention that water had been provided by P. W. D. and not the KUDC. Our wells are dried up and there is acute shortage of water supply within this area. We trust you will consider our supplications with the deserved plight.

There was a brief moment when Gifts appeared as follows —

A sheep to Lady Chieftainess Jawara, a parcel for His Excellency presented by Fanta Kolley and Fata Sonko on behalf of the Jola Society. While the members of the JAMORAL Society presented native woven material sewn into a Gown given each to Mr. Omar Jallow, the Constituent Parliamentarian and the other to the Serekunda East Councillor Mr. Kebba Jallow.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF TALINDING KUNJANG MOSQUE REPORTED

Banjul THE GAMBIA TIMES in English 30 Mar 81 pp 4 and 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpts]

Talinding Kunjang lays the Foundation to a Mosque

On Sunday the 29th March 1981, at 1045 marked the arrival of the Vice President the Hon. A. M. Camara, to lay the first stone to the Talinding Kunjang Mosque. He was accompanied by the Protocol Alhaji Boob, having met the Hon. Minister of Water Resources in the site, he being the M.P. for the area.

There was a crowd of 24 Imams drawn from far and wide to grace the occasion and when everything was ready the following was said in addressing the Vice President —

OMAR JALLOW, M.P. FOR THE AREA AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES.

My sincerest greetings to the Vice President, the Imam of Talinding Kunjang and the rest of the Imams from far and wide. It is with great pleasure I inform you of the arrival of the Acting President among us to witness the laying of the foundation stone to the new Mosque here. I thank you. May I call upon the Imam of Talinding Kunjang to say a few words?

ARFANG SIAKA JAITEH: Imam of Talinding Kunjang

Greetings to all the Gambians. The erection of any Mosque is a Godly intention and work for which the Acting President Assan Musa

Camara has been so kind enough to grace in the absence of the President. It is my wish that the Acting President lays the first block of the building and then the rest of the Imams present here will all bless the project. I am very happy for putting up the first Mosque in Talinding Kunjang and I am to say that the Talinding Kunjang of yesterday is unlike the Talinding Kunjang of today and for ever. All tribes are here including the Wollofs, the Jolas, the Fullas and others; the intention to put up a Mosque during the reign of our President is a great significance as such a rare privilege has been through the blessings of the Nationals, the Government and the well wishers. I thank God for the response given to our call. I hand over the project to the President, the Acting President in the name of God. May God bless all of us and that the aims of the Mosque be to glorify God and to serve a useful purpose in the Country. Any village that has Mosque constructed, and such a Mosque to last for more than seven years is indeed a great blessing to both the national and

the country as it is for the common good of all. I also ask that prayers be offered for us and with that I thank you.

**THE ACTING PRESIDENT, ASSAN
MUSA CAMARA.**

My sincere greetings to Omar Jallow, the Muslims gathered here today, the people of Talinding Kungang and all those Muslims gathered here or not to grace this occasion. As we all may have known that I am here in the name of the President and all good Muslims, our President is on a tour to make peace between two rival Arab States. By virtue of the knowledge that the world has that Sir Dawda is a real Muslim, he had been listed for such a mission simply to make peace between those two Arab States but prior his departure, he was to have attended here personally but in view of the need for such a mission which every Muslim should be glad to undertake, Sir Dawda had asked me to represent him here, as I do this morning. There are many ways in which the tasks of a country could be accomplished and the journey he has under taken is another great task, to the Nation. The bare fact that when two Arab States have a dispute and Sir Dawda is called upon to go and make peace, is indeed a glaring example of the awareness of the world in the steadfastness of

our President in Islam. This is a special pride to us all in the Gambia. The intentions and works in making this project as a sacrifice to God, in the name of that God I pray that the needed blessings be showered on all of us. It is in view of such holy tasks that peace so acclaimed in the world for the Gambia had been most successful and also upon the Head of State that God had blessed us to have in the Gambia. It is because of the unity that prevails within the Gambia as a result of the peace therein, thus making everyone very happy.

(The Mosque is intended to hold about 600 people and estimated to be in the region of some D100,000 when completed).

The Acting President then proceeded to lay the first block of the Mosque and after which the gathering dispersed with prayers being offered by the various Imams that were present; thus to bring the show to a close at 1220 hours.

It is envisaged that the Mosque will be completed in 1983. The work had been sponsored on self help basis while donations and contributions had come mainly from within the vicinity.

FRENCH HOPE EXPRESSED FOR RETURN TO FRANCOPHONE COMMUNITY

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Guinea and France"]

[Text] Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdoulaye Toure arrived in Paris on Monday 20 April for an official two-day working visit to France.

The official visit to France by President Sekou Toure--which has been approved in principle for a long time--is at the center of Franco-Guinean talks. Often postponed --especially because of the French presidential election--this visit, whose date has not yet been officially set--could take place during the second half of the year.

Ever since Giscard d'Estaing, Sekou Toure's guest in Conakry in December 1978, removed his tie and replaced it with the Guinean pioneers' red scarf, the reconciliation between France and Guinea has been officially sanctioned. There are no longer any differences between the two countries. The various financial issues pending between Paris and Conakry, notably the indemnification of the former French planters and businessmen as well as the pensions of Guinean veterans, have been settled. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the French government obtained the release of about 20 of its citizens imprisoned by Guinean authorities, the latter obstinately continue to turn a deaf ear to the demands for the release of 8 dual-nationality men presented by their French wives. It is hoped that during his talks with Abdoulaye Toure, Mr Francois-Poncet will broach this thorny subject which continues to discredit a regime known abroad for too long as one of the most repressive vis-a-vis its opponents.

Besides relations between their two countries, the ministers of foreign affairs will discuss various questions about events in the Middle East and Africa. The conflict between Iran and Iraq is important to Guinean leaders since Sekou Toure is the chairman of the Islamic good will commission between the two belligerents.

On Chad, Guinean diplomacy presents a point of view which is quite similar to the French one. The Guineans, who have accepted to participate in the African intervention force in charge of relieving French forces, are fervent defenders of the Lagos agreements and at the recent Lome conference condemned Libya's attitude in the Chad crisis.

In relation to Namibia, Guinea as well intends to force Pretoria to hasten the decolonization process.

Finally, the French proposal to call a regional conference to review all the questions pertaining to the Horn of Africa is likely to receive Guinean support. However, beyond the immediate actuality, no matter how burning, the central problem remains the reintegration of Guinea into the family circle of Francophone Africans that France still wishes to sponsor. The normalization of Guinea-Senegal and Ivory Coast-Guinea relations, the Guinean return to the OMVS and the OMVG [Cambia River Development Organization] constitute favorable elements toward this reintegration. Perhaps the monetary reform announced last week by Sekou Toure will open the way for the eventual return of Guinea to the West African Monetary Union and later to the franc zone.

CSO: 4400/1130

POOR STATE OF AGRICULTURE, STRING OF FAILURES DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English 30 Mar 81 pp 678-681

[Article by Robert Hecht: "A Long Wait for Guinea's Farmers"]

[Excerpt]

While President Sekou Toure tries to attract foreign investment for Guinea's manufacturing sector and has removed a number of restrictions in the internal distribution system, little has been achieved in the agricultural sector. Robert Hecht describes, in this article, the unhappy lot of the Guinean farmer.

IN SEKOU TOURE'S Guinea, failed versions of official economic dogma die slowly. The inefficient state monopoly over import-export and wholesale commerce, which had been in effect since 1964, was not relaxed until 1979, since then, dozens of Lebanese traders have been filtering back into Conakry to set up shop. The government's decision in February 1975, to abolish all private retail trade, including daily markets, was only reversed in 1977, following two years of commercial catastrophe, when women market-sellers in Conakry took to the streets in protest.

A new investment code was not promulgated until February of last year, after 15 years of experience with obsolete state enterprises which limped along at ten or twenty percent of capacity. The Guinea government has decided, enfin, to inject fresh foreign capital and management into the manufacturing sector.

Even though Sekou Toure's regime has been loath to admit failure of such policies of state economic control, reforms to decentralise and privatise commerce and industry have finally begun to take place.

In agriculture, however, the situation remains unchanged. Experiments in state intervention in farming are still going on in Guinea; and quite predictably, since the State is not capable of operating as an efficient farmer, they continue to meet with failure. For the more than 85 percent of Guinea's six million inhabitants living in the country's rural areas, this means a prolongation of government policies of harassment and neglect of small producers, policies which have brought Guinea's agricultural sector to near ruin.

The fact is, that over the past 20 years, Sekou Touré's government has effectively paralysed one of the most viable farm sectors in West Africa, through a combination of misguided projects — legitimised as 'socialist' — and sad neglect of the mass of small private farmers.

Statistics on Guinea's agricultural output are hard to obtain, and are of dubious reliability, but they nevertheless indicate a steadily deteriorating situation. Exports of coffee have fallen from 14,000 tonnes in 1960 to 2,000 tonnes in recent years, and banana exports, once Guinea's mainstay, have declined from 100,000 tonnes in the mid-1950's to virtually nothing at present. Agriculture now accounts for only about two percent of Guinea's exports.

Food crops have hardly fared any better. Production of rice, one of the country's staples, reportedly dropped from 425,000 tonnes in 1976 to about 300,000 tonnes in the past four years. As a result, Guinea has had to import around 100,000 tonnes of rice annually, much of it from the United States.

Rice Ruined by Floods

In principle, each farm was assigned targets for hectareage planted in crops, and for annual output. Overall, they were expected to cultivate over 8,000 hectares of cereals, 2,000 hectares of cotton, a thousand hectares of groundnuts, 4,000 hectares of export tree crops, 4,000 hectares of tubers, and a thousand hectares of vegetables. In addition, FAPAs were instructed to undertake agronomic experiments to improve crops and cultivation methods and to disseminate these methods to the small farmers in their district.

The results of the FAPA programme are now beginning to emerge, and they tell the familiar, disappointing story. Planted hectareage has generally been less than one-quarter of targets, and output has been even lower. On one state farm in the highland Fouta Djallon region, for example,

Output of cassava, the chief food of rural Guinea during the hungry season leading up to the October harvest, has plummeted from 70,000 tonnes in 1977 to next to nothing in 1980, as a result of a virulent leaf mosaic virus. Disease-resistant varieties of cassava — developed at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria — have been distributed in neighbouring Sierra Leone and other West African countries, but Guinea's agriculture service has done nothing to introduce these varieties to small farmers.

The most recent "socialist" experiment in agriculture was the creation in 1979 of state farms, called *Fermes Agro-Pastorales d'Arrondissement* (FAPA). Two hundred FAPAs were to be established in all of Guinea's administrative districts, with two or three state farms per *arrondissement*. Each farm was supposed to have at least one tractor, plus animal drawn ploughs. Staff positions were to be filled by young graduates of the two state agriculture schools, in Foulayah and Faranah.

25 of 40 hectares planted with rice were devastated by flooding in 1980; cassava only occupied ten percent of the planned area, and nearly all tomatoes were wiped out by black caterpillars. The same story seems to have been repeated all over the country.

The reasons for the FAPAs' failure are not hard to discover. First, the "agronomic engineers" from Foulayah and Faranah are poorly trained, have no practical field experience, and are frequently assigned to work in regions where they do not speak the local language or get along with the indigenous population. Susu-speaking staff, for example, are sent to work in the Fula-inhabited Fouta Djallon, while Makinké engineers from the eastern zone are posted in the southwestern Susu region.

Lack of Enthusiasm

Secondly, the FAPAs are inadequately and irregularly supplied with the necessary inputs for the mechanised and capital-intensive farming they are meant to apply. Guinea's marketing system has become chronically incapable of delivering such inputs in sufficient quantities and on time. Spare parts for tractors are unobtainable; fertiliser arrives at the farm too late in the growing cycle to be applied; hybrid seeds are not properly stored and fail to germinate.

Thirdly, the FAPAs have been unable to offer any technical innovations or replicable production models to small farmers. On the contrary, they have generally provoked a passive resistance from local village cultivators, who see the FAPAs expropriating much of the best farmland in the country, paying too low a wage to attract manual labour, and squandering public resources in their unsuccessful attempt to raise national agricultural production. For these reasons, the FAPAs have begun to take on the characteristics of "enclave" projects, completely disarticulated from the rest of Guinea's agriculture.

If the FAPAs collapse in the next few years, under the burden of their considerable financial deficits, which the government is currently supporting, they will go the same way as the now virtually defunct village 'production brigades', technical and managerial expertise; and lack of enthusiasm from small farmers who were expected to join the brigades out of a sense of patriotism. But no matter how dedicated to the "Guinean Revolution", the rural cultivators still sought their own self-preservation: since participating fully in the brigades might have led to starvation, they chose to soldier on with their own independent farming activities.

The farmers' response to the brigades has been to contribute a minimal amount of labour to collective agriculture, and to concentrate their efforts on their own private plots. When brigade tractors are actually operating, they are frequently used to till privately-owned fields rather than farms belonging to the PRL. In the Fouta Djallon, tractors are seen more often rusting by the roadside, however, or serving as taxis to carry villagers to nearby markets.

Ignored by Government

For the government of Guinea, the motivations behind the promotion of FAPAs and brigades are threefold. First, these forms of production are supposed to be consonant with the country's "authentic socialism". Secondly, they are intended to provide a quick boost to farm production, in order to cut food purchases from abroad and raise exports. Thirdly, they are designed to supply raw materials for Guinea's state-owned processing plants and for urban-based civil servants, at officially-controlled low prices. None of these three objectives, ideological or economic, has yet been met.

What, then, has been the fate of the hundreds of thousands of small farmers in Guinea, employing family labour on tiny plots, who still account for well over 80 percent of agricultural production and a third of GDP?

These farmers have been virtually ignored by the government over the past 20 years. Only one percent of all credit allocated to the various sectors of the Guinean economy goes into agriculture, for example. At the *arrondissement* level, moreover, the farm extension services of the Agriculture Ministry centre on the FAPAs, which means that most small farmers are never visited by an extension agent. No programme for distributing seed, fertiliser, or pesticide to small farmers is operating in Guinea.

When the government actually has intervened in small farmer activities, it has been to harass producers with official farmgate prices four or five times lower than prevailing 'parallel', or black market, prices. The official price of rice in 1980 was 15 sylis a kilo, for example, while it sold on the black market for 70 sylis. It is easy to see

why the state-run tomato canning factory at Mamou has been operating at only ten percent of capacity: small farmers have naturally chosen to sell their tomatoes on the black market at four times the price the factory is willing to pay.

In 1976, when government crackdowns on the *marché noir* were particularly severe, the application of official prices led farmers to reduce output. More recently, however, since the state has taken a softer stance on black marketeering, small farmers appear to have boosted production. In 1980, lorry-loads of tomatoes, onions, and citrus fruit were regularly smuggled across the Guinean border into Sierra Leone.

The effect of official policies toward small farmers has been to discourage production, and in some cases, to cause cultivators to fall back upon a subsistence farming pattern. One could almost argue fairly that Guinean small farmer agriculture has been retrogressing over the years.

Emphasis on Mechanisation

Despite various reforms to liberalise commerce and industry in Guinea over the past few years, there are still no signs that the government of Sekou Touré has recognised the need to promote small farmer agriculture, as a way of increasing food production and raising rural living standards. On the contrary, all the current evidence points to the Guinea regime's belief that agriculture can only be harnessed to national development through the creation of radical new structures of production — large-scale and mechanised — rather than through a gradualist approach focusing on small farmers.

The evidence is contained in Guinea's most recent development plan, scheduled to run from 1973 to 1978. Ten percent of total planned investment was allocated to agriculture, but small farmers were ignored as usual. Investment was directed to the FAPAs and, incredibly enough, to large-scale export crop plantations to be owned jointly by the government and by foreign multinational firms. It is hard to see how these plantations, managed by Western businesses, can be construed as examples of Guinean socialism, authentic or otherwise.

One of the more grandiose joint partnerships in the Plan was to involve a US agribusiness company, Western Central Houston, in cultivating 150,000 hectares of soyabeans and 30,000 hectares of rice. Other similar plantations were to cover 30,000 hectares of rubber, 20,000 hectares of cocoa and coffee, and 20,000 hectares of oil palms. Total cost of these projects was estimated at \$450m.

Financing for these big estate agriculture schemes has not yet been arranged, but they nevertheless indicate clearly the way in which Sekou Touré and his ministers view Guinean agriculture: the emphasis is on mechanisation and large production units. Conversely, the outlook for the country's more than four and a half million rural inhabitants, is rather bleak.

For the fact is that Touré's regime currently enjoys sufficient revenues from Guinea's bauxite, mined in foreign-owned enclave projects, to waste on FAPAs and on Western Central Houston. As long as bauxite earnings remain plentiful, it is difficult to envision a policy away from the current discrimination against the small farmers.

COMMENTS ON CANCELLATION OF MAPUTO SUMMIT MEETING

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] It seemed that the visit to our country by the Mozambican delegation led by comrade Marcelino dos Santos at the end of January had created the necessary conditions for a summit meeting of the PAIGC where the problems that had appeared before and after 14 November would be debated in depth. The Maputo meeting held the promise that it could be the beginning of a needed process in the life of one of the most prestigious organizations of fighting Africa. It was thought that the Maputo meeting would foster a series of debates and meetings where the political process of the PAIGC, which culminated in the 14 November coup and the Cape Verdian dissidence would be exhaustively analyzed in all its details. Militants and PAIGC cadres viewed the Maputo meeting with hope and contributed their total support to it. Nino Vieira and Aristides Pereira would meet and initiate what would undoubtedly be a significant mark in the history of the liberation movements at the level of the continent and the Third World.

The PAIGC would initiate a process of self-criticism. The fighters for the freedom of the homeland who brought independence to Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde after a heroic struggle replete with sacrifices and firmness and who had a decisive influence on the overthrow of Portuguese colonialism, would meet once again in an open, democratic and revolutionary debate; they would analyze the party, identify any evils and decide on its future in conformity with its statutes.

By accepting that the meeting be held in Maputo rather than in Guinea-Bissau, holder of the prerogatives of the scene of the armed struggle for national liberation, Nino Vieira demonstrated that he had understood the historic need for such a meeting.

However, Aristides Pereira did not seem to attribute the same importance to the Maputo meeting, a fact which did not surprise the PAIGC militants. By announcing through his own media that only state issues would be discussed in Maputo, Aristides Pereira deliberately ignored the importance of clarifying the evolution of the PAIGC from the time of its establishment up to the 14th of November and of the consequences of this date for party militants in particular and for the progressive world in general.

Maputo and the aftermath allowed each one of us, leaders and cadres of the party, to assume our historic responsibility and accept our share in the crisis which made

the PAIGC lose its binational character. The PAIGC founders did not show the same courage! In view of this, we dare to ask: why go to Maputo? There are no major problems to be solved between the countries. Relations can and should be reestablished. This constitutes a historical alternative that we cannot and should not evade. As such, it is not necessary to travel to Maputo or anywhere else, or to hold a summit meeting.

The Maputo Summit was a short-lived dream! The next PAIGC congress will be a reality for the followers of Cabral!

CSO: 4401/245

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SED CONGRESS--The PAIGC will be represented at the Socialist Unity Party of Germany 10th congress in Berlin by comrade Tiago Aleluia Lopes, member of the CEL [executive Struggle Committee] and national secretary of the CNC [National Committee of Guerrillas] who was also present at the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Belgrade [as published] and at the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in Prague. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO PLO MEETING--The PAIGC will be represented at the annual meeting of the PLO by comrade Samba Lamine Mane, member of the Council of the Revolution, who is also delivering a message from comrade Nino Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution, to Yasser Arafat, president of the PLO executive committee. Comrade Samba Lamine, who is accompanied by comrade Lamine Haidara, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Islamic Affairs, will renew the ties of cooperation with the PLO which were established last year at both party and government levels. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 1]

IDB FUEL LOAN--The Islamic Development Bank has granted Guinea-Bissau a \$5-million loan for the purchase of fuel for the domestic market. The agreement was signed on 4 April in Jiddah, capital of Saudi Arabia, by comrade Jose Abrantes Lopes, director general of the National Bank. As a member country of the Islamic Development Bank, Guinea-Bissau will pay an interest rate of 6.75 percent. Repayment will be effected 90 days following the date of the completion of the purchase. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 8]

USSR RICE DONATION--A symbolic ceremony was held last Saturday on board the ship "Vilyany" on the occasion of the donation of 1,000 tons of rice to Guinea-Bissau by the Soviet Union. This donation, which is in response to the appeal made by our government to the international community because of the food shortage caused by the drought, is still another proof of the internationalist sense of duty of the Soviet people; this statement was made by the counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Bissau, Anatoli Bulanov. Marcelino Delgado, coordinator general of the Ministry of Commerce and Fisheries thanked the Soviet diplomat and referred to the political importance of this donation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 2]

FRENCH, DUTCH COOPERATION IN GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH—The Ministry of Natural Resources is developing a broad program of geological research in Gabu, which should be concluded this year. There are plans to request French cooperation for a final phase, to be initiated next year, to analyze in detail the practical results of this prospecting, which is already indicating new mineral potential in the east. In the Oio region, test drilling is being conducted in promising areas discovered by the national geological and mining services. The projects currently in progress have already brought to light a phosphate formation from the Eocene epoch in the zone of Farim, in a 5-km by 2.5-km section. The formation is from 5 to 13 meters thick. French cooperation has been requested to continue this work. France is also cooperating in a project here to locate construction sites for small dams for various purposes, such as irrigation and electric power production, among others, permitting rational use of the nation's surface and underground water resources. This project will be followed by the execution of specific projects in locations indicated by the studies. Following completion of water supply systems initiated in Quinara and Tombali, with Dutch cooperation, and in Gaby by national services with the help of various international organizations, studies will now be initiated for a water supply system in the Bolama and Bijagos regions, within the scope of French cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401/225

ODINGA FALLS FROM GRACE AGAIN

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Apr 81 pp 4, 5

[Text]

MR. Odinga Odinga is back in the political cold, and this time he seems to have the whole of the ruling party's machinery, not merely Kanu headquarters, arraigned against him. After the party headquarters had barred him from contesting the forthcoming by-election in Bondo for the seat left vacant by Mr. Hezekiah Ougo, Luo students at the University of Nairobi took up the cudgels on his behalf, and the *Daily Nation* highlighted the student attacks on the ruling party by writing an editorial asking President Daniel arap Moi to reverse the Kanu decision. The students accused some leaders in Kanu of trying to impose leaders onto the Luo community. The *Nation* thought that the barring of the former vice-president of the republic would lead to national disunity (see story on page 6).

The combination of these views was too much for Kanu leaders. The minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, was the first to respond to the twin challenge to Kanu. Njonjo issued a statement taking to task the *Nation* and the Luo students for implying that Odinga was indispensable to national unity in Kenya. Said Njonjo: "It is ridiculous for anybody to state that if any single person in Kenya was not cleared by the party to contest an election that unity would be jeopardised."

The main thrust of Njonjo's statement, which he issued in his capacity as the chairman of the Kikuyu sub-branch of the ruling party, was to call into question the loyalty of anyone who challenged the Kanu decision. "The people of Kikuyu give full and unqualified support to the president and the party in this matter because we believe that the whole country is behind the president except perhaps a few disgruntled and unthankful elements who are enemies of the national motto of peace, love and unity," said Njonjo. "The president's desire for the unity of this nation cannot be questioned by anybody of goodwill as it had been apparent right from the day His Excellency took over the reigns of government."

That theme of loyalty was to be the cry of virtually every Kanu branch or sub-branch which responded to Njonjo's statement. By late this week, apart from a few Kanu branches in Nyanza and Western Province, the rest of the country's Kanu branches had issued statements supporting Kanu headquarters for its decision to bar Odinga from the Bondo by-election.

The general stance of the party branch or sub-branch statements on the issue was more or less the same. Anybody or any group that insulted the late President Jomo Kenyatta or President

Daniel arap Moi is an enemy of the whole nation, said the minister for state, Mr. James Oichuru, on behalf of Kiambu Kanu branch. Members of the executive committee of the Machakos Kanu branch under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Ngeti, minister for works, endorsed "the party's supremacy and democratic decision made by the membership of the ruling party." The Wajir Kanu branch expressed its "total support" for the Kanu headquarters' decision. Similar full support for Kanu headquarters came from Isiolo, from Mount Elgon, Nairobi, Mombasa, Embu, Naivasha, Kisii, Narok, Mandera, Kilifi, Marsabit, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Nyeri, Uasin Gishu, Kericho, Garissa, Nyandarua, Samburu, Taita/Taveta, Voi and Kitui. By the end of the week it was expected that most of the remaining branches in the country — except possibly for Luoland in Nyanza — would have issued statements in support of the decision.

Luo Kanu leaders were in a bind over the Kanu headquarters' decision. Many of them appeared terribly embarrassed by the turn of events since Ougo decided to step down from his parliamentary seat in favour of Odinga. The unity they had been forging now seemed to lie in a shambles. Odinga's political gaffe about the late President Jomo Kenyatta being a "land grabber" had opened new opportunities for divisive trends within Luo political leadership. Omamo's announcement that he would stand for the vacant Bondo seat, in conjunction with Odinga's being barred from standing for the by-election, was the last straw.

Apart from Mrs. Grace Onyango, MP for Kisumu Town, no Luo MP wanted to comment on the issue. Mrs. Onyango, like many Luo leaders, seemed to put blame on Omamo for the strange turn of events. She pointed to the speed with which Omamo was able to present himself for Kanu's clearance for the party so soon after he had called upon the people of Bondo to allow Odinga to go back to parliament unopposed. "Omamo must have known what he was doing by the time he announced that Odinga should go in unopposed," she said last week. "If he didn't know it, then how did he apply as

a candidate? Or when did he resign (from his statutory appointments) as reported?" Mrs. Onyango thought that the barring of Odinga from the Bondo by-election would have repercussions beyond Bondo. "If people are hoping for a good thing," Onyango said, "and that thing happens against their wishes, it leaves people weak, weary and hopeless. That is what has happened to the Bondo people and the Luo community in general."

A Luo leader who saw more specific consequences of the Kanu ruling was Anglican Bishop Henry Okullu of Maseno South who appealed through the *Nation* to President Moi to forgive Odinga. "In the spirit of forgiveness, demonstrated in the event of Good Friday and Easter, we appeal to the president as a Christian to forgive Odinga." Okullu predicted that the division which the barring of Odinga from the Bondo election might bring into Luo politics "will destroy both Omamo and Odinga who are very able Kenyan leaders."

Whatever the outcome of the Bondo by-election, it would seem that Odinga's future in national politics is again under a cloud. President Moi in his speech in Kirinyaga on Wednesday, where he had gone to help raise funds for the Kirinyaga Technical Institute, seems in no mood at the moment for rapprochement with Odinga. The official Kenya News Agency quoted him as saying that he was in the process of "purging anti-*nyayo* elements in order to safeguard the country's peace and stability." The KNA quoted the president as telling such elements to mend their ways before he "pounced" on them. He did not mention Odinga, but given the national chorus of support for the president and opposition to anti-*nyayo* elements which has been generated by the Odinga issue among Kanu branches, he did not need to name Odinga for his audience to get his message.

Whether other Luo leaders will share in Odinga's political discomfiture will depend on how they play the political game. For the time being their main worry seems to be how they can hold Luo leadership together. Their problem is that whichever way they look at the task of unity among the Luo — Odinga Odinga is a factor they have to deal with. ■

JOURNALIST DETAINED BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] What a Nairobi-based freelance journalist, Mr Brian Tetley calls a terrifying experience is sending shivers down the spines of other local journalists. Tetley was suddenly whisked off by Kenyan intelligence officers in the early hours of Wednesday morning last week, but later released after spending what he calls 15 agonizing hours in both police and Criminal Investigation Department (CID) custody. According to Tetley, it was not until quite a few hours after he was picked up that he discovered the reason for this; that it was in connection with the publication of seditious and libellous material against the Kenyan government.

The Tetley episode is a reminder of similar experiences, of local journalists, particularly in the middle of last year for reasons such as "misreporting" and "sensational reporting." Tetley said after his release, "Most of my writings are for local publications and are not aimed at undermining anybody." Tetley told The Weekly Review that the three intelligence officers who picked him up at his Nairobi West home at two in the morning had learned the location of his house from a friend of his. He said the intelligence officers did not explain why they had picked him up until about three hours later, when he was in a cell at the city's Lang'ata police station. One of the officers then inadvertently gave the reason. Tetley said, "When they picked me up at my house they took practically every piece of paper I had, however, some were returned to me after my release."

After spending some four hours at Lang'ata police station, Tetley claims he was transferred to the CID headquarters where he was held until noon the same day while his life history was examined. He was subsequently allowed out for a brief lunch recess but was not finally released until 4 p.m. that day. Tetley has been resident in Kenya for the last 14 years and he claims to have been writing mainly for local publications during that period. Of his experience he complained: "It is terrifying for an innocent citizen to be pulled in at two in the morning without being told what it's all about." After his release, Tetley said that only part of his literature was returned, among its manuscripts of his forthcoming books on travel in Kenya.

WA NYOIKE SEEKS CIVIL SERVANTS UNION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Apr 81 pp 28, 30

[Text]

UNTIL Tuesday this week when a former secretary-general of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, (UKCS) Mr. Kimani wa Nyoike, broke the ice, it may have seemed as though the de-registration of the civil servants' union by President Daniel arap Moi last July had put a permanent silence on the union. However, on Tuesday, wa Nyoike voiced sentiments to the effect that the revival of the union would do the country's civil servants a lot of good. Said wa Nyoike, "Civil servants are workers. And at this age, workers require representation. It is not right to say that civil servants don't need a union."

When the union was de-registered it had not been possible to criticise the decision and voice resentment, if any, over the de-registration. But now time seems to have eroded that fear, going by wa Nyoike's speech. Soon after the union had been dissolved the union's leaders had said that the final decision over the fate of the union would be reached after discussion with both the office of the president and the ministry of labour. It may have seemed then that UKCS officials and members were hoping that the de-registration order would be revoked. But this optimism was crushed after appeals even by the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity were rejected.

When it appeared that those campaigning for the continued existence of the union had given up, the secretary-general of UKCS at the time, Mr. Allayo Nyakudi, made a move that stunned observers both in the union and outside. He appealed to the International Labour Organisation against the de-registration. President Moi expressed his displeasure at the move and said that the UKCS was a closed chapter. Except for the unexpected proposals by wa Nyoike in parliament this week, indeed it may have seemed that the UKCS was a closed chapter.

Besides his insistence on the importance of the workers representation by union, what seems to worry wa Nyoike is that the banning of the civil servants union would put Kenya in an awkward position during the International Labour Organisation conference in Geneva in June. Said wa Nyoike, "In Geneva, we are bound to be told that we have no free collective bargaining in Kenya. . . ." Wa Nyoike must also be feeling uncomfortable by the fact that workers did not participate in the formulation of the recently implemented Civil Servants Review Committee report. But beyond his utterances in parliament this week, it is clear what wa Nyoike wants: the revival of the UKCS. ■

GASOHOL PRODUCTION PROSPECTS DIM

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Apr 81 p 21

[Text]

WITH only a few months before the scheduled opening of the power alcohol plant at Kisumu, the proprietor of the project, the Kenya Chemical and Food Corporation (KCFC), is concerned because there is as yet no coherent pricing policy for power alcohol. Neither has a policy for the pricing of the proposed blend of alcohol and petrol been produced by the government, the KCFC says. Promotion of alcohol as a petrol additive has not been given the attention it requires in spite of being a critical aspect of the progress towards adopting alcohol for use as an automotive fuel, says the KCFC.

The corporation's complaints are contained in its latest report, released earlier this month, in which it attempts to urge the government to go ahead with the project in spite of critics who have been hinting that the project might be a still-birth. The KCFC is worried about the availability of sufficient money to help the project start. No ready source of molasses has been identified by the government, which is the major shareholder, the KCFC says, and adds that the ruling price of molasses today is several times more than the project's planners thought it would be. In these circumstances, it would be uneconomical to go ahead and produce alcohol as envisaged.

The impression created by the KCFC indicates that even if the shs. 200 million, which the corporation now says it needs before the plant can go ahead, is found, a bigger question will still remain concerning the price of molasses, which the plant is designed to use as the basic feedstock.

Another unresolved setback concerns the precise blend that the final mixture with petrol will take. The correct blend is expected to be established after road tests have been undertaken within Nairobi early this year. Until then, the retail price of the final product will remain undecided although the KCFC's estimates place the probable cost at not less than shs. 7 per litre. That price will inevitably be affected by further increases in the price of imported oil. Blending petrol with alcohol will not reduce the retail price borne by the consumer.

Originally the KCFC's plan was to produce a mixture of 12.5 per cent alcohol with 55.8 per cent regular grade petroleum and 55.7 per cent premium grade petrol to produce gasohol. But the exact mixture will depend on the results of the planned road tests. Motoring experts are sceptical how the mixture will perform in motor car engines. They point out that the gasohol mixture is likely to cause vapour lock problems in engines.

The KCFC apparently has more problems in its way judging by comments this week by the minister of energy, Mr. John Okwanyo, who said in parliament that his ministry is not aware of any problems facing the Kisumu project. Okwanyo, moreover, said that the government has no intention of banning the exportation of molasses. Yet the KCFC is crying out for just that as it believes that unless such a ban is imposed, the project is likely to run into supply bottlenecks. The corporation's plea is corroborated by a study undertaken by the Kenya Commercial Bank in 1979, which recommended that exports of molasses should be banned until such time as supply exceeds demand. But somehow the ministry of energy seems to have missed the point and is unconvinced that there is any likely shortage of molasses.

Okwanyo was answering a question raised by the member of parliament for Nyando, Mr. Onyango Midiha, who claimed that sugar factories were not selling molasses to the Kisumu complex preferring instead to export the stuff as the money is better at the moment. The irony here is that quite a few of the sugar factories are themselves partly government financed, but in spite of that, the factories are allegedly refusing to sell to a project in which the major shareholder is the government. ■

UNIONS AWAIT GREEN LIGHT FOR ELECTIONS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 24 Apr 81 pp 24, 28

[Text]

WITH just over three weeks before the forthcoming Cotu (the Central Organisation of Trade Unions) elections are held, only three of the organisation's affiliate unions are still uncertain about their participation. The Kenya Quarry and Mine Workers' Union (KQMwu), the Kenya Chemical Workers' Union (KCwu) and the Union of Posts and Telecommunications Employees (UPTE) are still awaiting the decision of the registrar of trade unions on objections raised over their respective elections. Despite the culminating uncertainty, trade union insiders are optimistic that the rulings on the election petitions of the three unions will be made early enough to enable the unions to be represented in the Cotu elections scheduled for May 16 this year.

The fate of a petition filed by Mr. Henry Koweru against last month's elections of the KQMwu may be known before the end of the week. On Wednesday, the senior deputy registrar of trade unions, Mr. M.L. Handa, told *The Weekly Review* that investigations on the grounds for the objection to the KQMwu elections, in which Mr. Wafula wa Musamia was elected general-secretary, were almost complete. Wa Musamia and his associates seem confident of a ruling in their favour and have publicly declared

their support for the Labour Front group's probable candidate for the post of secretary-general in the forthcoming Cotu elections, Mr. James Karebe. At the time Koweru indicated his intentions to object to the KQMwu elections, it seemed that wa Musamia and his associates considered Cotu secretary-general, Mr. Juma Boy, as their main challenger. Said the KQMwu deputy general-secretary, Mr. Kariuki Kunyha, immediately after the unions elections, "(Boy should) steer clear of the internal affairs of the union (KQMwu) as he has been in the past been instrumental in bringing confusion and misunderstanding (in the union)".

The incumbent officials of the Kenya Engineering Workers' Union (KEWU), whose elections were also being challenged, may have something to celebrate after this week's ruling on the election petition by the registrar. Apparently, at the KEWU elections held last year, Mr. Charles Mboya's group won over that of Mr. Justus Mulei. Mulei and his associates challenged the elections which culminated in the nullification of Mboya's elections. When the reconvened elections were held late last month, the Mboya group did not attend, but Mulei's group went ahead and filed a notice of change with the

registrar, claiming that they were now the legal officials of the union. Hardly had Mboya and his supporters objected to the registrar about the legality of the KEWU elections in which Mulei claimed victory, than Mulei withdrew the note registering that his group had been elected.

While in the KCWU, where Mr. Jacob Ochino is struggling to oust Mr. Were Dibo Ogutu (despite the probability that both candidates may be disqualified) matters seemed to have been left solely in the hand of the registrar, in the UPTE.

Nevertheless, with last Tuesday's communication to the registrar by Mohamed in answer to the claims by Adongo, word may soon come from the registrar. Said Mohamed in his letter to the registrar, "Your office will doubtless know that the defeated general-secretary, Councillor Chadwick Adongo, is a person with experience in organising and convening our union activities from the grassroots and this has enabled him to survive in office even when his own popularity was dwindling. This apparent short-sightedness obscured his calculation of the people he was supposed to lead."

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON ZAMBIA'S EXPULSION OF MOKHEHLE, MASIU

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 3 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial and cartoon]

[Text]

THE Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) leader, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle together with one of his lieutenants, Daniel Masiu, were last week served with an order by the Zambian Government to leave that country within 48 hours.

Similarly, Mr. Mokhehle was kicked out of Botswana after the authorities there had discovered that he was a ravaging wolf in a sheep's skin by betraying the cause of African people to the enemy and also by declaring to be the commander-in-chief of the murderous Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

Working in collaboration with the former leader of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, Mr. Mokhehle cheated some Organisation for African Unity (OAU) member states by training BCP insurgents under the PAC cover.

We believe his expulsion from Zambia and Botswana is nothing but a reward for

his deeds. It has ~~been~~ too much for these countries to have stomached him for so long.

It is unlikely that the OAU member states will accept him because of his treacherous character. The only country in Africa where he may get an alternative asylum is the South African district of Qoqoa where his LLA has a base.

Naleli Ntlama's story in the Rand Daily that his leader Ntsu Mokhehle has slipped back into the country from Zambia where he has been booted out is a blatant lie designed to shake off the shame that engulfs the BCP leader.

Mokhehle can't set his foot on Lesotho's soil because of atrocities and murders of innocent people he committed through his LLA.

**NTSU MONGELE AND DANIEL MASHU
EXPULSED FROM ZAMBIA**

STOP ASKING STUPID
QUESTIONS, JUST
FOLLOW THE LEADER.



RYATE MONTAPELS, WHERE DO WE GO
FROM HERE?

CSO: 4420

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE IS FORMED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 10

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Text]

After several months of consultation and careful planning, the PRC Sunday announced the formation of a National Commission to draft a new constitution for the Second Republic.

Announcing the formation of the Commission, the Head of State said "we have committed ourselves to prepare the conditions for the establishment of a genuinely democratic political process in which the Liberian people will be the true masters of their own destiny."

The committee is chaired by Dr. Amos Sawyer (Sinoe County), Head of the Political Science Department at the University of Liberia. Mr. D.K. Wonsieleay of LAMCO (Wimba County) is the Co-Chairman.

The committee's members are U.L. Professor of Law David Kpomakpor (Bomi Terri-

tory), U.L. Law Professor Tuan Wreh (Sinoe County), Counsellor B. Mulbah Togba (Bong County), Counsellor Robert G. Azango (Lofa County), Counsellor Emmanuel Berry (Grand Bassa County).

Others are U.L. Political Science Professor Abraham L. James (Cape Mount County), U.L. Political Science Professor Dr. James T. Tarpeh (Sinoe County), Political Analyst Albert Porte (Montserrat), Economics Professor Dr. Bangaly Pofana (Wimba County), Economist Dr. Byron Tarr (Bassa), Anthropologist Dr. Augustus F. Caine (Cape Mount County).

Also serving as members are Col. Alfred V.W. Gayflor (Lofa County), U.L. Sociology Professor J. Gornes Barlefor (Lofa), Historian Dr. Abeodu Jones (Cape Mount County), U.L. Education Professor Dr. Perick L.N.

Seyon (Sasstown Territory),
Cuttington Education Profes-
sor Dr. Henry Kwekwe (Lofa).

The remaining members are
U.L. Philosophy Professor
Dr. Welo Topor (Maryland),
Theologian Rev. Dr. George
D. Browne (Maryland),
Mathematician Phillip Gede-
gbeku (Grand Gedeh), Diplo-
mat Henry B. Fahnbulleh, Sr.
(Cape Mount County), Diplo-
mat J. Rudolph Grimes (Mont-
serrado), Businessman Peter
Johnson (Grand Gedeh), and
Student Leader Commany
Wessah (Grand Gedeh).

Head of State Doe said
members of the Commission
have been carefully selected
to reflect our national po-
litical and social realities
in this time of our revolu-
tion.

CSO: 4420

WOMEN'S ROLE IN COUNTRY RECEIVES NOTICE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Apr 81 p 8

[Article by Lucillia Hinneh]

[Text]

Since the rise of the PRC to power a year ago, the women of Liberia have played a positive role in revolutionizing Liberian society from a feminine standpoint. Their role, whether political or social, has been of great importance not only within government, but also in every other sphere of national endeavour.

For example, today, more than ever before the Liberian woman is determined to work along side with males in re-constructing the nation while at the same time actively participating in areas that were previously limited only to men.

There has been immense strides on the part of revolutionary Liberian women in improving the status quo of themselves.

No doubt that shortly after the removal of the Tolbert regime, the women of

Liberia marched through the main Streets of Monrovia, during which time they expressed their overwhelming support for the PRC Government.

In a meeting called by the First Lady, Mrs. Nancy Doe, late last year, to get acquainted with wives of PRC members, she was quick to inform the women that it was their duty to work together as Revolutionaries.

To date, there are numerous women occupying key positions within government and the private sector. Among them are Health and Social Welfare Minister, Dr. Kate Bryant; Mrs. Linnie Kesselly, Director General of the Civil Service Agency; Miss Kate Juwle, Superintendent of Kra Coast Territory; Miss Mae Moisemah, Deputy Director of the Special Security Service, to name a few.

Revolutionary Liberian women are today breaking with the aged habit of limiting themselves only to the desks as secretaries. There can be found throughout the nation involvement of women in other fields such as business, taxi cab driving, police and military operations.

Beyond this too, lies the fact that women are prepared today more than ever to compete with men in practically every profession in the Liberian society.

Example can be seen in the increasing number of Liberian women involved in the

mass media. These women have successfully competed with males in both the print and electronic media in collection and dissemination of information.

Indeed, the revolutionary Liberian women have envisioned the need to continuously improve the overall standards of themselves. They have begun to be aware of the increasingly important role which women have to play in the revolution.

Whatever the case might be, the Liberian society of today can certainly boast of one fact, and that is, women of the nation are on the move.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE DELINQUENT EMPLOYERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teague]

[Text]

An initial list comprising of ten names of accused defaulters who allegedly failed to settle their financial obligations with the National Social Security and Welfare Corporation are to be submitted to the Ministry of Justice next week for prosecution, George Bolo, Director-General of NSSWC disclosed Thursday.

The list, according to Mr. Bolo, will include the names of alleged delinquent employers who, inspite of repeated warnings, have failed to settle their financial obligations from February through September, 1980.

Speaking at a news conference at the corporation's head office Thursday, Bolo said the NSSWC actioniseline with PRC Decree Number 14 which, among other things, calls for the prosecution delinquents who default public corporations.

On other aspects of the NSSWC, Bolo revealed that since the launching of the Employment Injury scheme in February 1980, "we have witnessed the unfolding of events which had both positive and negative impacts on the corporation."

Some of these events, he said, were the changes in chairmanship and membership of the Board of Directors on one hand, and a change in management on the other hand.

Mr. Bolo said one of the events which was of prime importance at the NSSWC following the April 1980 Revolution was the deferment of the social security scheme from September 30, 1980 to 1st July, 1981.

The deferment, he explained, was necessitated to relieve employers who were already hit by galloping inflation of a monthly contri-

tion of about 1.75 per cent of their gross payrolls on behalf of their employees against the employment injury scheme and three per cent against the pension scheme which should have been launched on July 1, 1980.

Turning to new programmes to be undertaken by his corporation, Bolo said "we have planned to undertake the issuance of social security ID cards to all insured employees (about 96,250) in the country," to reach "agreements with concessions and companies for the utilization of their hospitals," among other things.

Bolo disclosed further that the Board of Directors of NSSWC has approved the opening of an additional three new offices in the rural areas augmenting the number of those "guide posts" to nine as originally envisaged by the corporation.

This, he said, will upgrade efforts to extend the scheme to the rural workers.

Already, NSSWC has paid \$43,438.00 as cash and medical benefits to claimants, who sustained injuries on the job from February to September 1980.

He said the value to permanent disablement and death

benefits for the already possessed cases amounts to \$880,000 payable monthly over some 20 years from now. Bolo noted that more is expected to be added to the benefits as soon as other claim cases were finalized.

On the National Savings Bond, Mr. Bolo said had the Social Security scheme been effectively and honestly operational over the last three years, its surplus lent to government could have amply subsidized the National Savings Bond.

He called on the Liberian public and workers in particular to support the National Savings Bond, adding that the result of the bond will be highly beneficial to all Liberians if everyone willingly contribute to the Scheme.

Bolo said the National Savings Bond is a loan contract and workers who subscribe to it should consider themselves as bond-holders emphasizing that no Liberian worker should consider the Bond Scheme as not being a viable investment.

"We will be on our way to economic recovery in a few years ahead if all workers cooperate and support the scheme willingly," he pointed out.

REEXAMINATION OF 'OLD RULES' CALLED FOR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Apr 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Old Rules Must Be Re-Examined"]

[Text] Perhaps one of the most decisive moves taken by the PRC to mark the First Anniversary of the Revolution is the formation of a Constitutional Committee. We may say hurrah.

Students of the political role of the military in developing countries can attest that the PRC's move is commendable. Therefore, a line of demarcation should be drawn between politically greedy military governments and those that simply want to create foundations for better governments for their people. The formation of the Constitutional Committee indicates that the PRC belongs in the latter category.

The committee has within it the nation's most respected intellectuals. Now, it is left with these academic men to utilize their talents for the betterment of this country, for the forward march of the nation to harmonious government.

It is hoped that these noble men would be creative in their endeavours; it is hoped that they will dissect our society to discover where its ills lie. And it is hoped that in diagnosing its ills, quick-fix medicine cannot be applied in order to make the job simple.

Applying ready-made solutions to problems because a given solution may not be applicable to a given problem. A social scientist, therefore, must intrinsically study and examine the problems of his society before proposing solutions; an intellectual is original in thinking, no one sheepishly copies others.

Given rules and methods in themselves are fine and good, the argument often goes. But it is the men who are chosen to guide these rules that are the problem.

This proposition is not easily condemned. Nevertheless, it has varying interpretations. Concrete conditions prevailing within society also determine the future of a society. If old rules and methods are used in the creation of a new society, the creators may discover falling into the old society. An honest man, forced to work with rules and methods of the old society may succumb to the practices of that order. So if society is to change, the rules must change. Old methods must be replaced, and the pillars of the old society must be uprooted.

As the Constitutional Committee undertakes its historic and noble tasks, it is hoped that our old rules and methods will not be taken as Bible verses. There is no doubt that the men who will draft the supreme law of the land, they will not be carried away by the belief that all was good but only the bad men made things bad.

CSO: 6420

SECOND PHASE OF HOUSING PROJECT BEGINS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Klon Hinnen]

[Text]

Construction of 1,545 new low cost housing units has begun at the New Georgia Housing Estate. This is the second phase of the project.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Housing Authority, Public Works Minister Erwin Brooks, Tuesday broke grounds for construction works to start. The project is jointly sponsored by the Liberian and American Governments.

The American Government provided the NHA \$5 million in grant and another \$10 million as loan for the programme.

According to NHA Managing Director Jacob Dogbeh, NHA will be responsible to construct the first bed room, a bath and living room of each of the units.

Every additional portion to be added to complete the building will be done by the beneficiaries themselves under the supervision of NHA.

Already of the 86 plots of land made available currently by NHA for distribution to beneficiaries, 36 plots

were given to candidates during Tuesday's ceremony.

Speaking during the occasion, Mr. Brooks said it was now time that Liberians thought of themselves as being one people forgetting things like tribalism and sectionalism which, he said, divided the people in the past.

Mr. Brooks said providing adequate shelter for the people of this country was another means of building a nation of capable men and women.

To remove the people of this country from slums to sanitary dwellings and environments was one of priorities of the PRC Government, he said.

Chairman Brooks commended the NHA staff for introducing the new balloting system which allows for selection of beneficiaries without partiality.

USAID Deputy Director, Mr. Edward Anderson said his agency was proud to identify itself with the development of housing.

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT WILL IMPROVE MASS MEDIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, has reaffirmed Government's commitment to develop and improve all aspects of communication in the country. He said the PRC will continue to support the endeavours of the Ministry of Information to fulfill the goal of improving mass communication in the country.

M/Sgt Doe gave the assurance Friday in a speech read by Information Minister Lt/Col Gray D. Allison at the formal opening of the Gibi Territory Bureau of the Liberia News Agency in Kakata.

The Head of State said the LINA Bureau in Gibi Territory was the first to be established since the revolution, adding that he was proud that LINA had given a wider coverage to events throughout the country, with particular emphasis on promoting the goals of the revolution.

He then thanked authorities at the Information Ministry and staff of LINA for establishing the Gibi Bureau in an effort to reach the rural trust of the country.

In another speech, also read by the Information Minister, PRC Chairman on Information, Captain Joseph Sampson, said he was happy that LINA had added another office to "its credit" to give maximum coverage to events in the country.

Captain Sampson thanked the West German Government for its continued assistance to make the LINA project a reality, and called on authorities and residents of Gibi Territory to give the LINA staff their fullest cooperation "for maximum output."

Meanwhile, the Information Minister has expressed thanks and appreciation to the West German Government for its continued assistance to the Liberia News Agency.

He said he was convinced that the already friendly relations between Liberia and West Germany would be further strengthened as the two countries discover new and more rewarding areas of cooperation.

Minister Allison was speaking Friday when he formally opened the Gibi Territory Bureau of the Liberia News Agency (LINA).

He said the Bureau was being dedicated at a time when government was striving to fully keep the masses informed about all aspects of its national development efforts.

CURFEW TO REMAIN IN EFFECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, said here Tuesday that the curfew would remain enforced as long as the People's Redemption Council "was in power."

He said the curfew was necessary to check criminal activities and help keep families together at home.

Master Sergeant Doe was speaking to foreign and local journalists at the Executive Mansion Tuesday morning.

Asked about his activities after the military returns to the barracks, Head of State Doe said, "I am not interested in anything but to go back on the farm and work or do anything anybody can do to live."

He told the journalist that he had not work the title of General because "the revolution does not believe in the concentration of power in one hand."

On whether the Constitutional Commission would seek advice from the PRC, Head of State Doe said it would be left alone to work independently.

He also said Liberia's return to civilian rule depended on the completion of the new constitution.

Master Sergeant Doe Sunday announced a 25-man Constitutional Commission in a nation-wide message marking the first anniversary of National Redemption Day at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, near Monrovia.

About the absence of Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa at the National Redemption Day Celebration at the Barclay Training Center Monday, Master Sergeant Doe said the Commanding General was tightening security at Liberia's borders.

He said that was necessary because there had been rumours from enemies of the revolution that the PRC would not celebrate its first anniversary.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN ENVOYS' PRAISE FOR DOE GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Foreign diplomats accredited to Liberia have commended M/Sgt Doe and members of the PRC for their achievement in the sphere of social justice, economic development, political stability and foreign relations.

In a message of felicitations delivered by the Donyen of Diplomatic Corps, Nigerian Ambassador Edward Martins at a Redemption Day reception tendered at the Executive Pavilion Monday, said they had observed with satisfaction and encouragement the many laurels the PRC Government had won for the Liberian people.

Ambassador Martins said the presence of high-powered delegations from several countries on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Liberian revolution could attest to the friendship, confidence and goodwill the PRC Government had fostered and enjoyed from peoples around the world.

He then expressed appreciation to Head of State Doe and the PRC for the renewed cooperation, protection and attention that members of the Diplomatic Corps continued to receive in Liberia.

Responding, Head of State Doe recounted that during the first year of the PRC's leadership, all efforts were made to consolidate the revolution and restore peace and harmony in Liberia.

He said the PRC also made efforts to demonstrate friendship and goodwill with all nations that share diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with Liberia, noting that diplomats of those countries are the "best judges who can bear testimony of such efforts."

M/Sgt Doe observed that when he and his colleagues overthrew the corrupt True Whig Party Government a year ago, there were apprehensions of their ability to effectively administer the affairs of the country.

On Liberia's relationship with other countries, M/Sgt Doe stressed that even though the country's foreign policy depends on the foundation of genuine non-alignment, Liberia would protect and defend her fundamental interests to the "best of her abilities."

He then asked the Ambassadors to convey the PRC's appreciation to their respective Heads of State and Governments for "the very positive assistance" given the Council during the first year of the Revolution.

During the occasion, Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews gave special recognition to foreign governments that were represented by their special envoys at the Redemption Day Celebrations.

Countries represented included the United States by its Acting Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Korea by the Minister of Transport, China by its Ambassador to Senegal, Somalia by the Minister of State for the President, and Upper Volta by a Special Envoy.

The Republics of the Gambia, West Germany and Britain were represented by their Ambassadors accredited here.

Also here for the celebrations were special Liberia student delegations from Accra, Freetown and Abidjan. Liberian communities in Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone were also represented.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BANK CONFIDENTIALITY--Head of State Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe has declared that the confidentiality of bank accounts be strictly maintained. He said that the confidentiality of bank accounts be strictly maintained. He said it was in keeping with the Financial Institutions Act that anyone desirous of obtaining information on any bank account "must do so upon first obtaining a court's order." Head of State Doe made the statement at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia near here, when he addressed the nation on the observance of the first anniversary of National Redemption Day. Master Sergeant Doe assumed power last April 12 when he led 17 non-commissioned officers who overthrew the regime of the True Whig Party. Head of State Doe mandated the Governor of the National Bank to enforce "strict adherence" to the confidentiality of bank accounts as provided in the financial institutions act. He reiterated government commitment to protect foreign business in the country and thanked them for their continued confidence and faith in the PRC's effort to revitalize economy. Head of State Doe then called on workers, marketers, students, teachers, religious and civil organizations as well as the police and military, to "join in our quest to achieve the objectives of the revolution." "We must therefore examine our actions and review our decisions to determine whether or not we have followed the course of action we set out to pursue one year ago," he added.--LINA [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Apr 81 p 3]

MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY--The efficient management of government administration is to claim the most urgent attention of the People's Redemption Council as it enters the second phase of the revolution, Head of State Doe declared Sunday. He said he would require those entrusted with responsible positions in government to be honest, committed and dedicated to duty. Officials of government, he noted, would be expected to be just in their dealings and reasonable in exercising the true virtues of good leadership, adding, "the success of the government depends largely on the degree of soberness with which the leadership conducts its national affairs." "We will not condone corruption, inefficiency and negligence of duty by anyone in government," Master Sergeant Doe emphasized. Head of State Doe re-emphasized the need for PRC members to act with one accord in all matters and pointed out that the "sacred responsibility" of the government was to preserve the revolution and protect the Liberian people and the nation. He called on the council members to "become living examples of a government for the people," and added that "no citizen or foreigner should be arrested or molested simply because an official of government wants to do so." Master Sergeant Doe said even though the constitution was suspended, officials of government still remained obligated to ensure equal treatment before the law. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Apr 81 p 3]

NATIONAL UNITY--The ruling People's Redemption Council will pursue a systematic course of National unity, eliminating all actions and tendencies that divide Liberians, PRC Chairman M/Sgt Doe said here Sunday. He said the PRC, which came to power last April, could not continue to "dwell on trials and errors of the past," adding, "our concern now is to put behind us the unfortunate circumstances of the past." He said the concern of the Council was to "immediately begin to translate into realities the hopes we raised and the promises we made." [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION DEMANDS REMEDY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The Malian Government has just announced, through Mohamed Ahmed Hamani, the minister of planning and transportation, a new rise in the cost of staple commodities.

This increase, in effect since Monday, affects first the price of hydrocarbons. Regular gasoline, which sold in the past for 350 Malian francs [MF] (MF1 = Fr0.01), sells from MF450 to MF480. Refined oil, diesel motor fuel, heavy fuel oil and gasoil are also subject to the increase.

The rise in the price of motor-fuel has also been reflected on urban transportation: a taxi costs from MF140 to MF150, and minicars from MF70 to MF75.

As a matter of fact Mali, a landlocked country, imports its oil products through Senegal and the Ivory Coast, and, according to the minister of planning and transportation, has had to assume the increase in hydrocarbons at the Dakar and Abidjan ports.

The government has also announced an increase in the price of flour and condensed and powdered milk. However, taking into account the difficult outlook and the low salary standards, the authorities will compensate for these rising prices by increasing purchasing power beginning 1 May. This increase in purchasing power will be carried out by means of a two-thirds decrease in the income taxes, which are collected directly on salaries.

Mali is undergoing a very difficult economic situation aggravated by the rise in the price of oil products. In 1980 their importation rose by 35 percent in value, compared to 1979, while the volume increased by only 20 percent. Moreover, the lack of precipitation notably reduced cereal revenues in 1980. These two parameters weigh heavily on the foreign trade balance of the country.

7993

CSO: 4400/1069

ILOIS DEMONSTRATE IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS, CLASH WITH POLICE

Living Conditions Protested

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN 17 Mar pp 1, 4

[Text] Some 200 Ilois, natives of the Chagos, most of the women furious, brandishing signs and shouting slogans demonstrated yesterday in Fellowship Garden in Port Louis opposite the British High Commission, in order to demand to be returned to their native islands and, for the present, adequate compensation, decent lodgings, and work. The refusal yesterday of Mr Binod Bacha, the secretary of defense, to receive a delegation of nine Ilois women who had come to entreat an interview with him, triggered their rage, and after having surrounded Government House (where they kicked up a real uproar) they held a "sit-in" on the ground floor of the New Government Center. All this they did after the police had refused them access to the elevators leading to the offices of the secretary of defense. The latter declared that he was only prepared to receive a 3-person delegation, whereas the 9 Ilois women were determined at all costs to be received at the same time. When at last their efforts were seen to be in vain, a large part of the demonstrators spent the night in Fellowship Garden.

The Iloises are also unhappy because many demands they have presented to the joint committee have not been granted. Yesterday LE MAURICIEN questioned Mr Bacha, who heads the ad hoc committee to investigate the problems of the Ilois, judged their actions "unjustified" considering the fact that they are fully abreast of developments in the ongoing work of the committee. At the demand of the Ilois representatives, he pointed out, the committee, through the Mauritian ministry of foreign affairs, requested of the English Government an official letter confirming the British offer of a new compensatory settlement totalling 1,250,000 pounds (about Rs 22.5 million).

Such an offer from Great Britain was made through the intervention of Mr Bernard Sheridan, a British lawyer, in a letter sent late last year to the Ilois. Mr Sheridan proposed the sum of 1,250,000 pounds in full settlement of all damages Great Britain owed them, and it was specified in a notarized statement that their acceptance of such a sum did not oblige them to renounce their rights to return to Diego. A copy of the letter was sent to the ad hoc committee.

After having taken note of the proposal by the English Government, the committee next wanted to obtain an official letter from Great Britain. "No response has yet been received," said Mr Bacha.

Concerning their demands for better living conditions, Mr Bacha opined that it would be necessary to allow Mr Sylva, the official responsible for investigating this problem, to complete his work. The demand to the effect that priority should be given to the Ilois when Mauritian manpower is recruited to work on Diego Garcia goes beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, he added.

With regard to the demand for Ilois working in Mauritius to be exempt from the income tax, Mr Bacha stated that during the deliberations in committee it was made clear that Ilois could not benefit from such an exemption. Finally, regarding the Ilois demand to be granted the status of refugees, the secretary of defense said that the Ilois, in accordance with the constitution, are considered to be Mauritian citizens in the fullest sense and that therefore they could not be given refugee status in their own country. Nevertheless, he added, the legal aspect of the question is presently the subject of a study.

With regard to yesterday's demonstration, it must be said that the women gave a lot of trouble to the police authorities, in the first place by leaving the precincts of the Champ-de-Mars where they had assembled in order to proceed to Fellowship Garden. The police, who were placed under the orders of assistant commissioner Leve Hang, were with some difficulty able to prevent the Ilois from demonstrating in front of Government House. Finally, after a series of verbal exchanges between the security forces and the Ilois, a delegation of nine Ilois headed under heavy escort to Government House in order to be received by Mr Bacha. The latter however refused to receive such a large delegation. Nevertheless he said he was prepared to meet with Mrs Charlesia Alexi, who sits on the ad hoc committee, and two other Ilois women. Their urgent entreaties for the whole delegation to be received, and Mr Bacha's categorical refusal, led to a test of strength between the police and the islanders. The latter, who at first were kept at the entryway to Government House, at one point threatened to tear off their clothes if the police tried to arrest them. Faced with such an argument, the police preferred not to try anything. Finally, the nine Ilois, after having made a breakthrough, took up a strategic position in the grand hall of the New Government Center, where they held a sit-in. They left the site about 1700 hours.

This morning the Ilois were still occupying Fellowship Garden.

Efforts To Gain Understanding

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The National Committee to Support the Ilois of the Chagos Archipelago and other political and labor organizations have decided to carry out an intense campaign to acquaint people with the problems of the Ilois, while the hunger strike launched Monday evening in Port Louis's Fellowship Garden by eight women, including one 80 years old, continues. The hunger strike, the action taken this week by the Ilois, and the renewed involvement of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], the PSM [Mauritius Socialist Party], the OF [Fraternal Organization] the GWF [General Workers Federation], and the FTU [United Workers Federation] is aimed primarily at supporting the

demand for the payment of the second installment of the Rs 3 million of the first damages award of 1978, and another demand for the payment of a second award of 1,250,000 pounds offered to the Ilois by Great Britain through the good offices of Mr Bernard Sheridan, an English lawyer.

MOOI's secretary general made contact yesterday with the British High Commission and today will meet with Monsignor Amedee Nagapen as the representative of the Catholic Church, as well as with the secretary general and president of the Labor Party, Sir Khersingh Jagotaingh and Mr Hurty David respectively, in an effort to unite all parties concerned in order to work together toward a solution to the problems of the Ilois. The above-mentioned organizations, finally, will hold a public meeting Sunday in Port Louis.

Since the Ilois unleashed their action on Monday, few developments have been noted. According to Mr Sylvio and Mr Elie Michel of the Federation of Fraternal Organizations, who held a press conference yesterday morning at Fellowship Garden in Port Louis, the government has tried in vain to find the 3 million Mauritian rupees (Rs) to be given to the Ilois who have not yet received, or only partially received, their portion of the first installment of the compensatory award. It has also been learned, through Mr Hurty David, a member of the ad hoc committee, who is currently examining the problems facing the Ilois in general, that in the course of a recent committee meeting it was said that during his most recent official visit to the English capital, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam raised with Mrs Margaret Thatcher the question of Great Britain releasing the Rs 3 million for disbursement. With regard to the second award, he said, the committee asked Great Britain--through the Mauritian ministry of foreign affairs--for an official letter confirming the proposed settlement figure for the second installment of the compensation. Naturally, Mr David said, one must wait for a response to these recent demands.

Yesterday--which was less eventful than the preceding days--was enlivened by the meeting OF leaders had with the press. In a long presentation Mr Michale traced the long struggle of the Ilois to obtain adequate compensation to make possible their integration into Mauritian society. In particular he recounted how the Ilois were tricked and how efforts have been made, especially by the OF, to get the rights of the Ilois respected. OF's efforts finally resulted in the setting up of an ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of the secretary of defense, Mr Binod Bacha, who was given very extensive authority to examine the whole Ilois problem. He finally stated that the Ilois no longer want to wait and are resolved to struggle "to the bitter end" to obtain satisfaction on these points.

Hunger Strike Continues Into Eighth Day

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article "A Consciousness-Raising Meeting Yesterday in Port Louis"--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The hunger strike of the six Ilois women from the Chagos archipelago, which began Monday at Fellowship Garden in Port

Louis, is today in its eighth day. The strike will continue, according to the strikers, until the British Government on the one hand, and the Mauritian Government on the other, respond positively to the Ilois demands. Speaking yesterday at Place du Quai in Port Louis during a public "consciousness-raising" meeting organized by the /National Front to Support the Ilois,/ Mr Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MDM let it be known that the two governments would respond today. The Front, as is well known, has demanded a compensatory award of 8 million pounds from Great Britain. It has also demanded that the Mauritian Government release the sum of Rs 3 million which is due on the first award of 1978. In case of an unfavorable response, the Front is anticipating further actions. /"We are not going to sit still with arms folded, and whatever has to be done will be undertaken within a general mobilization that will be disciplined and respect the law,"/ said Berenger.

During this same consciousness-raising meeting on the Ilois problem, a meeting which despite the efforts of organizers drew only 1,000 people, Mr Berenger severely censured Great Britain, which according to a recent paper received the sum of \$14 million for putting Diego Garcia at the disposal of the Americans but in the end gave only Rs 650,000 to the Ilois. The MDM secretary general said it was shameful for a great power such as Great Britain to have thus profited from the suffering of the natives of the Chagos archipelago.

Participating in yesterday's demonstration were the MDM, the PSM, the OF, the FTU, and the CNF. All the representatives of these political and labor organizations expressed their solidarity with the Ilois and, above all, with the hunger strikers. The different speakers--Karl Offman, Elie Michel, Alain Larridon, and August Paillet--all emphasized the apolitical nature of the meeting. In giving the same assurance, Mr Berenger deplored certain articles in the press, particularly in LA VIE CATHOLIQUE, containing cheap shots that were not well thought-out, saying among other things that the Ilois are being manipulated by certain political types.

He said, in this connection, that LA VIE CATHOLIQUE does not officially represent the Catholic Church. It is, he said, /an independent newspaper."/

This led him to talk about his meeting over the weekend with Monsignor Amedee Nagapen, the vicar-general, during the course of which he gave the latter a full briefing on the Ilois problem.

The other speakers, who followed in turn to the microphone, Elie Michel of the OF in particular, desired to show how indifferent the English and the Americans were to the fate of the Ilois. Whereas the sum of Rs 17 billion was provided for the new installations and development projects on Diego Garcia, the natives of the Isle were totally neglected.

Ilois on Seychelles Support Hunger Strike

Victoria NATION in French 27 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The "Ilois Fraternal Committee," which consists of former inhabitants of the Chagos archipelago now living in the Seychelles, sent a message of solidarity and support Wednesday night to the eight "Ilois" from Diego Garcia who have been on a hunger strike on the Isle of Mauritius since 18 March.

In fact, eight "Ilois" from Diego Garcia--all of them women--have been launched on a hunger strike in Port Louis in front of the premises of the British High Commission since 18 March, in order to demand compensation that would enable them to live a decent life on Mauritius, until such time as it may be possible for them to return to their native island.

Here is the text of the solidarity message sent to the "Ilois" on Mauritius by the "Ilois Fraternal Committee."

"Despite the complete silence of certain international press agencies, we have learned this morning that eight of our comrades from the Chagos archipelago, all of them women, including one 80 years old, have been on a hunger strike for nine days now. Four of them have had to be hospitalized.

"Driven from their territory by the British colonial power and condemned to live in the most dire poverty, they are trying desperately to gain the respect for their legitimate rights which we enjoy for ours.

"The fate of the Chagos deportees--which we are, too--has up to now been hidden from the international community. But nevertheless, it is no less tragic than the fate of any other group expelled from their homes and condemned to live in total insecurity, without a roof over their heads, without jobs or other resources and protection. This situation has gone on now for more than 15 years.

"The government of the United Kingdom and the United States of America along with other accomplices bears the entire responsibility for this situation. Thus, the Ilois Fraternal Committee, which has found refuge in the Seychelles, appeals to the British and American people to urge their governments to put an end to this unjust and criminal situation which today has driven an 80-year-old woman to resort to a hunger strike, a symbol of a whole people struggling to survive.

"The inhabitants of Chagos have an undeniable right to a decent life and to establish themselves on their native land.

"And we the Ilois refugees in the Seychelles are resolved to stand by the deportees on the Isle of Mauritius and struggle with them to the bitter end to win respect and recognition of these rights.

Let our eight sisters who are on strike know that we are with them."

The "Ilois Fraternal Committee" was formed last year after the visit to the Seychelles of a delegation from the Mauritian "Fraternal Committee." The

Seychellois committee is composed of some 400 former inhabitants of Diego Garcia who were displaced to the Seychelles after the Chagos archipelago was detached from Mauritian territory.

A majority of the "Ilois"--a term used currently to designate the inhabitants of the Chagos archipelago--were moved to Mauritius where they live in the most deplorable conditions. Those who live here in the Seychelles have all been integrated into the life of the Seychelles and are not victims of any discrimination.

The island of Diego Garcia, which was subsequently transferred to the U.S., is the site of one of America's most powerful military bases.

Until more recently, the new U.S. administration announced a substantial increase--more than \$19 million--in the budget allocation for the Diego Garcia base. A proposed expansion of the base is already under way. According to western agencies, U.S. army experts are expected in Port Louis next month to have discussions with the Mauritian Government for that purpose. (See NATION of 19 March).

On Mauritius, several political, labor, and religious organizations have worked tirelessly ever since the start of the hunger strike to sensitize the populace to the problems of the Ilois.

The National Front to Support the Ilois, which is the umbrella for these organizations, has sent a memorandum to the Mauritian Government asking it to disburse the sum of Rs 3 million [for the Ilois], and another communication to the British Government asking it to disburse in the shortest possible time a new compensatory appropriation of Rs 135 million that should be divided among the 900 families displaced from their native islands.

The U.S. has since installed a major military base on one of these islands, Diego Garcia, a base which can only threaten the peace and security of our region. A region where the people want only to live in peace and develop their respective countries in a climate free of all military tension.

9516

CSOI 4409/1071

MACHEL GREETS CUBAN PEOPLE ON HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of still another anniversary of the Playa Giron victory--a historic date in the life of the Cuban people--the president of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel sent the following message to the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Republic of Cuba, Commandant Fidel Castro:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the glorious victory of Playa Giron, when the Cuban people defeated one of the most important conspiracies of imperialism, I wish to address, in the name of the Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party, and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as on my behalf, our warmest congratulations to the Cuban people, the Communist Party of Cuba, the government of the Republic of Cuba and to you, comrade Fidel Castro.

"The criminal undertaking of the reactionary forces at Playa Giron on 17 April 1961 and its failure will have a permanent place in history as a tough lesson for the imperialist forces and their lackeys. Moreover, the courage demonstrated by the heroic people of Cuba will always be a source of inspiration, no matter where imperialist and racist adventurers would launch their aggressions, as is happening in our region of the African continent.

"At this time allow me, comrade president, to reaffirm the solidarity of the Mozambican people with the fraternal people of Cuba, wishing them renewed progress and prosperity in the building of socialism, and wishing you, comrade president, good health and long life."

CSO: 4401/247

MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIALIST BLOC ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION SOUGHT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Mario Ferro]

[Excerpts] In the area of international cooperation, the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] is concentrating its efforts on integrating its economy with that of the developed socialist countries. At the moment, Mozambique has the status of observer within CEMA, while negotiations are in progress for its admission as a member of that socialist bloc organization.

This is one of the goals defined in Mozambican economy policy at the international level and clearly reflects the political principles of its domestic policy. As an underdeveloped socialist state, the People's Republic of Mozambique has determined to establish preferential relations of cooperation with the developed socialist countries, particularly European countries, whose experiences constitute an international legacy and are of great interest to young nations and Marxist-Leninist parties, specifically of the Third World.

Salomao Munguambe, Mozambique's minister of foreign trade, told us that he had discussed thoroughly with high officials of the GDR the machinery for establishing contracts up to 1985. He said the aim is to coordinate cooperation plans so as to integrate the Mozambican economy with that of the socialist countries.

Munguambe told us that Mozambique places great emphasis on trade relations with other socialist countries as the foremost aspect of its foreign policy, in which the GDR takes a prominent place.

Munguambe is pursuing the same goal with respect to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

He also reported that significant progress has been made in trade between the RPM and the GDR in many areas, but that in others there are certain problems, which it is hoped will be surmounted in the on-going negotiations. According to the foreign trade minister, the contracts signed now with the GDR provide for supplying the raw materials to the nation's industry and basic consumer products for the Mozambican people.

Munguambe said the GDR is particularly interested in acquiring citrus fruits, coal and lumber, and that an important contract had been signed for the sale of raw materials to the GDR. Certain details are under discussion regarding a contract for the purchase of Mozambican coal and, possibly, lumber. Two kinds of wood--rose-wood and "metil"--won gold medals at the Leipzig International Fair, which is in progress in that GDR city.

According to Wolfgang Bruckner, general director of the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, Mozambique's citrus fruits constitute between 15 and 18 percent of the GDR's imports of these products.

He told us that cashew nuts are highly regarded for the manufacture of candy, and that Moatize coal is included in the GDR economic plan, owing to the shortage of nationally produced coal and problems with its import from European countries, particularly from Poland.

Bruckner said the GDR cooperates closely in the extraction and exploitation of Mozambican coal. Various specialists have come to Mozambique to work in the Moatize mines, in Tete Province. Moreover, hundreds of Mozambican workers are being given specialized training in various mining centers in the GDR.

The general director of the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry told us that his country is particularly interested in acquiring sisal, copra and cotton. "Trade between our two countries has developed rapidly, both in quantity and quality," Bruckner said.

Bruckner predicted that trade between the GDR and the RPM should reach a balance in 1985. Until then, there will be a certain disequilibrium, but there has been sharp growth since Eric Honecker went to Mozambique and Samora Machel visited the GDR. Bruckner declared that "we have political principles" with respect to cooperation.

6362

CSO: 4401/225

EUROPEAN, CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS ON ASSISTANCE

Members' List, Niassa Help

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpt] "The visit we made to Niassa Province was a great experience, not only for the opportunity to meet with the people and their leaders, but mainly for being identified with the struggle against underdevelopment," was the unanimous sentiment expressed by some representatives of several international organizations (European and Canadian) who visited that northern region of our nation for about 5 days. This visit represented an act of solidarity intended to help that province's development project.

The solidarity organizations that visited Niassa Province were: SUCO/CUSO, Development and Peace and Oxfam, of Canada; Danish National Service; Weltfridensdienst of West Berlin; Akafrik Action Komite of the FRG; Mondlane Stichting, of the Netherlands; Swedish Africa Groups; COSV of Italy; MAGIC of Great Britain; and International Voluntary Service (IVS) of Great Britain.

They are organizations from capitalist countries that have been aiding countries of the Third World for some time. The relations of some of these organizations with the Mozambican people have been underway since the armed struggle for national liberation.

Before coming to Mozambique these international organizations from Europe and Canada met first in Copenhagen, Denmark, to establish agreements for aiding our country, particularly the project for Niassa development.

Coordinated Efforts Among Organizations

A very important aspect that led to greater practical results for aiding the project after visiting Niassa Province is the coordinated efforts among these solidarity organizations.

As a result, in the meetings with provincial and local leaders and after the visit projects were discussed that included not only those presented in Denmark but also those currently in progress. The visiting delegations agreed to furnish material and human support, specifically machines and advisers who will guarantee the operation of the equipment. Total financing will involve about \$300,000.

Assistance Detailed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Delegates to the regional meeting of CUSO (Canadian University Service for Overseas), which is being held in Maputo, approved the day before yesterday a fund to support various projects in Mozambique and other countries of East, Central and Southern Africa.

The funds appropriated for Mozambique include \$30,000 (about 1,000 contos) for electrifying the future city of Unango in Niassa Province and two communal villages in the same province. Another \$24,000 (a little less than 800 contos) were earmarked for building two shops: one for woodworking and carpentry and the other a machine shop, both in the same province. Both projects are part of the Program for Development of Niassa, an important initiative now underway in our nation's largest and least populated province.

The projects will also need additional financing which could be given by nongovernmental agencies of other countries.

The delegates also approved a fund of \$6,500 (215 contos) for buying scales for 25 cooperatives in Niassa and \$3,600 (119 contos) for buying lime and roofing tiles for two communal villages in the province of Cabo Delgado.

The session of the day before yesterday of the CUSO regional meeting also approved a fund of about \$100,000 (3.3 million "meticals") to assist development projects in Botswana, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

8834

CSO: 4401/217

PORTUGUESE COOPERATION TO UPGRADE, DEVELOP SHOE INDUSTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] The Mozambican footwear companies FACOBOL and UFA established a contract for cooperation and technical assistance with the Portuguese footwear firm FAPOBOL. Among other things, the contract provides for participation by Portuguese technicians in training personnel in our own factories and in courses to be given in Portugal.

Some FAPOBOL technicians are already in Maputo to work within the scope of this agreement while holding meetings to implement the other clauses of the contract.

Thus, four Portuguese technicians--specifically, a mechanic, an electrician, a specialist for the rubber sector and a footwear manager--are already working in FACOBOL. Another, an expert in administrative matters, is working in the UFA.

Contacts between FAPOBOL and the two Mozambican companies have been established for a long time, even before signing of the current agreement for cooperation and technical assistance. (FACOBOL is associated with FAPOBOL.)

Portuguese technicians in FACOBOL have worked intensely to put this factory in working condition as soon as raw materials needed for their production are assured.

It is important to mention that during this process substantial improvements were introduced in the FACOBOL plant that will lead to higher productivity there and better organized work. In future editions we shall publish a more detailed report about this subject.

In regard to the UFA, a group of five Portuguese technicians was there in October and November of last year, where they did a very meticulous job of adjusting the machinery. The work was not finished, however, due mainly to the lack of parts, some of which have been ordered. This is why many of the UFA machines are still out of service and why the rubber department, for example, has found it necessary to add another work shift in order to make better use of the few machines that are in working order.

Meanwhile, a group of Portuguese technicians, led by the FAPOBOL general manager, Jose Pinto de Sousa, was in our country a few days ago to discuss with the Ministry of Industry and Energy matters related to implementing the cooperation contract.

The Portuguese delegation took note of the work that has been done and promised that as soon as the problems related to the raw materials situation are resolved the two Mozambican factories, particularly the FACOBOL, will be ready to start up at full strength producing quality goods in quantity and will even be able to export some of the production to other African countries.

8834

CSO: 4401/217

PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT NIASSA DEVELOPMENT

Support Offered

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 pp 21-25

[Article by Antonio Marmelo]

[Excerpts] In October 1979 President Samora Machel visited Niassa. During 10 days the presidential party traveled by car, airplane or helicopter throughout most of the province. This was the beginning of a process whose slogan was "Let us make Niassa an example of the struggle against underdevelopment."

A special structure was created to coordinate all activities that would take place, and it was assigned the task of coordinating and dynamizing the various ministries' activities related to the province of Niassa.

One of the first acts was to launch the Niassa program on an international level. This was done in Rome in January 1980 at a meeting of solidarity committees.

Thus Niassa began to be known abroad, at least among those who take an interest in the problems of the so-called third-world countries. A visit to Niassa was organized among them. After a short meeting in Maputo, the delegation left for Niassa where it visited Unango, Mavago, Lago, Matama and some of the communal villages. The representatives of European and Canadian organizations were able to see what is being done for the development of Niassa, how the assistance already granted is being used and what is still needed.

In the name of many solidarity organizations from Europe and Canada, Niassa was visited by the Netherlands' Committee for Southern Africa and Mondlane Foundation, the COSV [expansion unknown] from Italy, the CUSO/SUCO [expansion unknown], the Development et Paix, the Canadian O.F.A.M., West Germany's Komitee Afrik and Weltrrieden-Idienfd [as published], the Lutheran Federation, the Swedish Africa Groups, the Danish Volunteers Service and the British International Volunteers Service and MAGIC.

The visit bore practical and important results for the area's development. There were contributions in cash, materiel and technicians. Information on this province will be circulated within these countries. Moreover, it was proved that Mozambique has friends all over the world.

Contributions will not be very high. These organizations are not governmental and encounter a great many difficulties in arranging for financing, especially when countries like Mozambique are involved. But their contribution will be very important. They will not give us wheat, cloroquin or blankets, but equipment material and technical cooperation, which are both decisive in a development policy. These organizations will finance projects worth \$361,300 in addition to the technical experts that will assist in their implementation. Even more important is the fact that they will circulate information on our country among their fellow citizens.

Solidarity Organizations

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 pp 26-28

[Interview by TEMPO with representatives of Southern Africa Committee and OXFAM, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Netherlands' Southern Africa Committee and Canada's OXFAM have been helping Mozambique for a long time. Their representatives were interviewed on the methods of assistance and on the conditions of work in their own countries.

[Question] Which social sectors support you in your countries?

[Answer] [OXFAM] In Canada we are beginning to receive more assistance from trade unions. They are perceiving that problems faced by workers in that country are related to those experienced by third-world workers. We used to work more among the petty bourgeoisie, with doctors, lawyers, people who could contribute money. We later realized that these people have no concept of solidarity, but are moved only by motives of charity. We also work with university students, as well as with churches. Even if churches in general preserve the concept of charity, there are already some sectors that can be called more progressive.

[Question] The same is true in Holland, right?

[Answer] [Southern Africa Committee] Yes, in part, especially in relation to churches. They are very experienced, and the progressive wings support the peoples of Southern Africa, and especially those of South Africa, because of their historic ties with Holland. Additional support comes from the more progressive classes. For instance, at the time of the campaign to boycott Angolan coffee, we received overwhelming support and the big supermarket chains had to give up imports of Angolan coffee. Of course, this all happened before independence. Still another campaign at present is against the Shell Oil Company because of its involvement in furnishing oil to South Africa. More specific action is taken through the more progressive political parties. On a local level such actions are mainly launched by students and professors. We also have contacts with trade unions, especially in relation to South Africa because the ANC's trade union branch is universally recognized as the true trade union of the South African people.

CSO: 4401/252

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION FOR CAHORA BASSA TALKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Portuguese state secretary of the treasury Dr Mario Adegas arrived yesterday in Maputo and declared to the Mozambican press that "besides other details on our cooperation which will be discussed in Maputo in May by a larger team led by the state secretary for foreign affairs, my visit is aimed at a concrete question: the Mozambican share of the Cahora Bassa company."

Queried over concrete issues to be discussed during the talks between the Portuguese delegation and our government, the state secretary of the treasury of that European country affirmed that "as in all human undertakings, an agreement sometimes needs readjustment."

He further stated: "We are not planning any spectacular or very important changes to the status quo, but we intend to effect the readjustments that time, or even the very circumstances surrounding the problem, require."

"We feel certain that everything will be taken care of, since interests are mutual and converging," the Portuguese official said, adding that "we do not intend and never wished to intervene in the economic development of Mozambique."

In reference to some difficulties that may appear in the practical implementation of the Cahora Bassa agreement, the state secretary of the treasury said that "there are no great changes" in the carrying out of the project "because the dam and the entire undertaking have always worked. Only a number of details must now be readjusted." Speaking on the relations of cooperation between his government and the Mozambican government, the Portuguese official said that "Portugal is ready to develop relations of cooperation and collaboration with the People's Republic of Mozambique in all fields, be they cultural, economic or commercial."

Asked whether the recent salary increases unilaterally granted the Cahora Bassa workers by the Portuguese administration will be discussed during the talks with our government, the state secretary of the treasury affirmed that he could not answer the question, since it should be restricted entirely to the ken of the enterprise.

Finally, in answer to a question on the recent visit to Portugal by the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, Dr Mario Adegas said that this visit fulfilled all expectations and that talks were frankly positive.

The Portuguese delegation was received at Mavalane International Airport by Osman Magid, state secretary of coal and hydrocarbons.

AUTHORITY 'SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH PEOPLE'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Principal Force"]

[Text] The basic and principal question raised by the second offensive is that of style and methods of work, and in particular of style and methods of leadership. To work in individualistic or collective ways, to lead while sitting in one's office or lead in close contact with the people, seeking within the latter strength and inspiration, these are the alternatives, the poles of contradiction.

Related to this is the problem of relations between the chief and the subordinates, of the supervisor's attitude toward his personnel: an arrogant, superior, inaccessible attitude that creates a gap which only mutual knowledge can bridge, or a correct attitude that fosters conditions for the exercise of democratic centralism and stimulates healthy relations, based on trust and genuine comradeship. Once again, we find ourselves confronted by the terms of a contradiction that--as witnessed by the offensive--does exist and manifests itself very clearly within our state apparatus and within Mozambican society in general.

Why are these problems so important? Because they are directly connected to the central issue of the revolution: the nature of power. If power resides in the hands of an exploitative and oppressive minority (as happens in a capitalist society and as was the case in tribal-feudal societies), then individualism, arrogance and disdain for the people characterize--quite naturally--the behavior of those who exercise this power. But if, on the contrary, power belongs to the vast majority of the people (as is the case in our country, which is a socialist country), then such behavior, such an attitude exhibited by those elements to whom this same majority has entrusted leadership responsibilities at whatever level, will certainly crop up as a foreign body which must be rejected: it is in open contradiction with the very nature of power.

In other words, such a style of work and leadership in a socialist society represents a vestige, a manifestation of ideas, concepts and methods harking back to capitalism. It represents the resistance or inability of certain elements to completely break away from the society that produced them, to transform themselves and master new values.

This is an aspect--and an extremely important one--of the class struggle that is taking place today in our country on an ideological level. The fact that this problem is appearing at this time with such relevance means that it is one of the

foundations for the exacerbation of the class struggle and the confrontation between the working classes and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism.

This is in no way a purely rhetorical question. Its obvious practical aspects were duly stressed in the process of setting up a balance sheet for the second offensive. Wherever it is found that the methods of work and leadership pertaining to capitalism are dominant, the people are alienated from the exercise of power, they do not contribute their immense creative ability to the solution of the problems. In a number of places, the situation has evolved into a climate of concern and fear among the population. Fear of what? Fear of whom? How can it be that people are afraid in a state that belongs to them, that is the instrument of their own interests? Those who should be afraid in our country are the reactionaries, the unrepentant minority opposed to the revolution. They--and only they--are those who are justified in feeling fear in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The people are the principal force for the implementation of the central state plan, for the struggle against underdevelopment, for the building of socialism.

The people's welfare and happiness are the only goals, the sole reason for the existence of the central state plan, for the struggle against underdevelopment, for the building of socialism.

This is what a cadre, an official at any level, cannot forget. As President Samora Machel stressed last Monday, only thus shall we be genuine cadres of socialism and revolution. And only thus shall we carry out the duties that the people have entrusted to us.

CSO: 4401/248

BRIEFS

DMRK CULTURAL DELEGATION--A delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the director of the department of the cultural committee for foreign affairs, Hwang Chol Su, arrived yesterday in Maputo; during its stay in our country it will present an exhibition about the life of the Korean people, as well as on the struggle it is conducting for the reunification of Korea. The exhibition will include artisanal objects, drawings, photos and paintings. This visit is aimed at reinforcing the relations of cooperation and friendship between our two countries and is in response to the agreements signed by them in the cultural field. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 81 p 2]

GDR YOUTH--A group of young people from the FDJ (Free German Youth) of the GDR arrived Sunday afternoon in Maputo. This group is coming to Mozambique to reinforce other groups already at work at the national technical school for the organization of Mozambican youth, located in Motize in the province of Tete. The FDJ groups have been working at this professional training school for 1 year. The OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] national technical school in Tete numbers approximately 120 students from all the provinces of the country. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 p 2]

MABOR TIRE FACTORY PRAISED--The MABOR company of Mozambique presents the lowest rate of absenteeism in the People's Republic of Mozambique. This was stated during a session of the Council of Ministers which was recently held in Maputo, and at which a number of production units of our country were listed and praised. With a work force of 350, who follow a round-the-clock schedule 6 days a week, the MABOR factory is an example of discipline, good organization and neatness. It is the only tire production unit in our country, supplying the domestic market and also exporting one of our strategic items. The session of the Council of Ministers also stressed that this company has not only reached the goals set for the first quarter, but has even exceeded them. According to the 1981 central plan, the MABOR company should have produced 34,200 tires. During that period, this company reached a total of 38,973 tires, or, in other words, exceeded its goal by 4,773 tires. On an international level, the MABOR company of Mozambique is known for the quality of the tires it produces, especially in regard to radial and heavy tires, having largely exceeded the required quality ratings. This company's productivity is judged among the best within the 49 factories that the General Motors complex owns in Africa, Asia and Europe. It also presents one of the lowest rates of absenteeism among these plants. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 81 p 1]

BEIRA PORT DEVELOPMENT--Beira--As of the second part of this year work will begin on the construction of the dock for local traffic, a measure included in a vast medium- and long-term program to develop Beira port facilities. According to recent data, the dock will have a 770-meter pier for the movement of passengers and merchandise between the provincial capital of Beira and various coastal points presenting excellent economic potential. A source close to the Mozambican railroads declared that the project will also serve port and administration activities and the operations of dredging ships, tugboats, assistance vessels, pilot launches, hydrographic launches as well as small boats. This important shelter port will be built in the zone commonly known as "Baixo da Capitania" located in the Pungue recess and bound by the Arungua sandpit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 1]

BANK GOVERNOR TO MOSCOW--(a) Sergio Vieira, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique has been in Moscow since 20 April at the invitation of the BICE (International Bank for Economic Cooperation) president, K. Nazarkin, and the IIL (International Investment Bank) president, A. Belichenki. The Mozambican delegation also includes an official of the state bank. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 1]

GDR EDUCATION MATERIAL DONATION--The minister of education of the GDR has offered the FRELIMO secondary schools of Ribane and Namaacha a total of 3,570 kgs of educational material and technical equipment worth 942,810 meticals. This material will be used in teaching physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics. The donation took place last month and is proof of the friendship characterizing the relations between the peoples of Mozambique and the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Apr 81 p 1]

SWEDISH DROUGHT AID--An agreement was signed yesterday between the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Swedish Government, according to which Sweden will grant our country more than 5 million Swedish kronor (corresponding to approximately 15.5 million meticals) which will be used to purchase corn. This grant is in response to the appeal made by Mozambican authorities to the international community for assistance aimed at relieving the effects of the drought affecting a number of provinces of our country. Sweden has granted our country an annual assistance totaling 180 million Swedish kronor (approximately 1.35 billion meticals) and has already donated 5 million kronor for the purchase of wheat. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Apr 81 p 1]

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO ZHIVKOV--On Todor Zhivkov's reelection as secretary general of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel, addressed the following message to him: "On behalf of the FRELIMO Central Committee and myself personally, I wish to address to you our warmest congratulations on your reelection as secretary general of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. Under your enlightened leadership, the Bulgarian Communist Party will continue to guide the Bulgarian people on the road to new and decisive victories in the construction of an advanced socialist society. The 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party showed the successes achieved during the last 15 years in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and analyzed the strong development process in the establishment of welfare, prosperity and happiness for the Bulgarian people. Your inestimable contribution to the reinforcement of relations of cooperation and friendship between our two parties, peoples and nations constitutes a source of deep happiness upon your reelection. Please accept, dear comrade secretary general, our most cordial congratulations." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 1]

BEIRA EXPLOSION--An explosion rocked the central area and the outskirts of Beira, Mozambique, early on Saturday. Radio Mozambique referred briefly to the explosion in a news bulletin but gave no details of any damage or injuries. The explosion was heard by several South African businessmen in Beira. One of them told the Citizen by telephone that he had been told by a Frelimo official a bomb had been placed in an electric sub-station in the Beira docks. The official claimed that there was little damage, nobody had been injured and that the bomb had been planted by the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Apr 81 p 11]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Mozambique and the Soviet Union recently signed in Moscow a cooperation agreement to foster the exchange of experiences involving the life and history of the two countries. The agreement was signed between the ANASP (Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples) and the Soviet Association for Friendship with the Peoples of Africa. It pertains to the conquests in the fields of economy, science and culture in the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 1]

CUBAN FOOD DONATION--The Cuban people's solidarity with the Mozambican people was once again expressed in a significant way. Last Tuesday the Cuban consul in Mozambique, Jorge Valdez, offered a donation of 600 tons of condensed milk and fruit compote to Nampula Governor Feliciano Gunda at the port of Nacala. This donation goes to the Mozambican children of this region. The Cuban charge d'affaires had recently donated the amount of 124,500 meticals to Minister of Planning and Agriculture Mario da Graça Machungo to relieve the victims of the drought. This donation came from contributions of Cuban internationalists working in Mozambique, including the embassy personnel. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Apr 81 p 3]

CSSR GENERAL'S VISIT--Lt Gen (Woycek Stravanal), deputy chief of general staff of the Czechoslovak armed forces, arrived in Maputo yesterday leading a military delegation for an exchange of experiences and to strengthen relations between the armed forces of both countries. He told the news media at Nsavalane Airport that he hoped that through this first contact there would be a further strengthening of relations between the armies of Mozambique and his country. He was received at the airport by Maj Gen Joaquim Munhepe, deputy national political commissar of the Mozambique armed forces. [Text] [LD300042 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Apr 81 EA]

CSO: 4401/244

KALANGULA CRITICIZES UN FOR FAVORITISM TOWARD SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

THE UN has a history of unfair and unacceptable bias in favour of Swapo stretching back 20 years.

This is what the President of the DTA, Mr Peter Kalangula, would have told the UN Security Council had he been given the opportunity.

Mr Kalangula released a copy of the speech yesterday that he had hoped to present to the Security Council.

The Security Council voted against the DTA being given an opportunity to address it.

"There is no need for me to tabulate all the advantages Swapo has enjoyed in and from the UN," Mr Kalangula said.

"It is a matter of record and the grosser excesses are well known. The UN must withdraw its designation of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and the status of Swapo as a permanent observer at the UN. The Council and office of the Commissioner of Namibia should be abolished as no longer relevant and Swapo's exclusive influence there should be terminated. And apart from political favouritism, Swapo is the recipient of millions of Dollars in financial and propaganda

support from the UN, which would also have to be terminated before the DTA would be willing to stake its future on an election that could not otherwise be characterized as fair."

Mr Kalangula laid down these conditions before the DTA would participate in a UN-supervised election:

- That the election be free and fair;

- That peace and absolute security prevail;

- And those who vote must be assured that the government they elect will uphold democracy, permit them to vote again and protect their rights - that the election will not be a case of "one-man, one-vote, one-time."

The DTA had great reservations about Swapo maintaining basic democratic values in SWA for these reasons, Mr Kalangula said:

- It's avowed platform and philosophy do not admit the possibility of the continuation of basic political, civil and economic freedoms, but predicate the inevitability of a totalitarian one-party state;

- Swapo has shown by its conduct of its own internal affairs that it is an undemocratic and dictatorial organisation. It has failed to hold regular con-

gresses. It has purged those elements which have not agreed with the dictates of its leadership. It has imprisoned or detained, and even executed, without any judicial process, large numbers of its own followers. And it has sought to achieve its political objectives by intimidation and terrorism;

- Swapo is a marxist-orientated organisation. It has proved to be intolerant of, and has discriminated against, members who do not support its political views.

Mr Kalangula remarked that as things stood, many of the countries which supposedly would be involved in the supervision of elections in SWA, did not know what democracy meant as they had never had a democratic system themselves.

"Resolution 435 should have been implemented in 1979", Mr Kalangula said.

"We urged the acceptance of a ceasefire date of February 26, 1979 and if it had been so implemented, the issue would by now have been laid to rest. The fact that it was not, was not our fault. The delay was the result of deviations from the original proposals by the Secretary-General (Dr Kurt Waldheim), brought about without any consultation, at

the request of Swago who wished at all costs to avoid fighting an election at that time. Thus, they refused monitoring of their bases and demanded bases in Namibia, where they had never been able to establish any."

"There is no longer a need for any party to fight for the independence of Namibia, because independence for our country has been agreed on by all parties concerned, including SA," he said.

"Parties committing terrorist activities are doing so because they fear elections and are determined to seize power by force. But if the choice were ours, we would not continue with a bush war, preferring a peaceful solution.

"We of the DTA have nothing to fear in a free and fair election. As a matter of fact, we are looking forward to such an opportunity. But then this process must be fair and the outcome of this election must not in any way be in-

fluenced by external factors. This is one of the crucial elements of the settlement. The political process leading towards independence must be based on the elementary rules of democracy and must be supervised by a body whose impartiality stands beyond doubt."

"There is talk that UN sanctions will compel SA to grant us independence," he said.

"This is all senseless. All parties have agreed to our independence. Economic sanctions, if implemented, would do more injury to our neighbours in Southern Africa and to us in Namibia than to the White power structure in SA which can survive sanctions.

"Rather our neighbours should join in demanding that Swago terrorists cease their bush war against our civilian population and get out of Angola. Then we can have a free and fair election," Mr Kalangula concluded.

OVERVIEW OF SWAPO'S 21 YEARS GIVEN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Anne Marie du Preez]

[Text]

ON Sunday, April 19, Swapo celebrated its coming of age.

Founded as the Ovambo People's Organisation by people like Sam Nujoma and Jacob Kuruangwa, the name was changed to Swapo at the insistence of Mburumba Kerina, presumably to wipe away the Ovambo connotation which was identified with the OPO. Kerina later became Chairman of the new organisation. Kerina is an Herero.

Swapo immediately had the support of the Herero Chief's Council and the foundation was laid for the formation of a national Namibian party.

The Herero tribal leaders were believed to be strongly opposed to the young radicals in Swapo, the Herero-dominated party under the Presidency of Juremunde Kozonguizi.

Nujoma fled from the Territory shortly after the uprising in the old Windhoek location in December 1959. He was deported to Owambo immediately after the uprising, and from there left the country.

In Monrovia he met Kozonguizi, who was then touring Africa, and an agreement was reached between

them to consolidate the two organisations, Swapo and Swans. At that stage the similarities between the two movements were of such a nature that they could have merged into a single body. However, from their positions in exile it was difficult to enforce their decision in Namibia, and further opposition they met with in New York destroyed the possibility of a merger.

The two organisations continued on their separate courses and became increasingly divided by ideological and personality conflicts, as well as tribalism although especially Swapo leaders have repeatedly denied the existence of tribal traits in Swapo.

Nujoma repeatedly demonstrated a national consciousness in his personal conduct and years of close personal friendship between him and Kozonguizi followed, despite the failure to unite their organisations. He even offered Kozonguizi a position in Swapo after his resignation from Swans but Kozonguizi declined, arguing that his presence in Swapo could only embarrass Nujoma.

In October 1963 another attempt was made at uniting Swapo and Swans and the Ex-

executives of the two organisations decided to merge into the SWA National Liberation Front (SWANLF). On December 6 Kozonguizi and Nujoma presented the new organisation to the African Liberation Committee but on January 2, 1964 Swapo's vice-President, Louis Ntselegane, rejected all the decisions on unity and said the new organisation could offer nothing more than Swapo.

In the first half of the sixties the decision was taken by the Swapo leadership to take up arms against SA in the struggle for SWA's independence and, sponsored by the African Liberation Committee, Swapo began training guerrilla forces. Hundreds of cadres left the Territory and were trained in Zambia, Tanzania, Algeria, United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union. A training camp was even discovered in Ongulumbeshe in Owambo where 37 guerrillas were arrested and received long-term prison sentences in SA.

On August 26, 1966 the first clash between Swapo guerrillas and the SA Police took place in Owambo. The

SAP reported two guerrillas killed and eight taken prisoner.

At the Khartoum conference of Moscow-orientated liberation movements in 1969, the ANC of SA called for an extension of the ANC/ZAPU (Zimbabwe) alliance to include Frelimo, the MPLA and Swapo. However, most of the Swapo leaders were opposed to this idea as they did not want to be identified with the ANC's military failures in SA and were not keen on 'foreigners' intruding on the struggle in Namibia.

The wear of fifteen bitter years of struggle has passed under the bridge. Swapo reported in one stage that 60 000 SA soldiers were engaged in battle against Swapo and the SA Defence Force has reported thousands of Swapo fighters killed in skirmishes, mainly in Owambo.

Swapo is increasingly occupied with problems concerning internal affairs in Angola and Zambia, such as food shortages in southern Angola. In documents seized by the SADF during operation Smokedshell, Swapo Commanders complained bitterly that the guerrillas had to fight on empty stomachs.

The Angolan Government is also reported to be eager to get rid of Swapo, as this would be the only possible way of freeing Angola from the Cuban yoke and the SA supported Unita guerrilla forces.

However, the Geneva Conference in January this year, which ended in disaster instead of a peace treaty, and more recently the events in the UN regarding Namibia, has raised the question whether there will ever be a peaceful solution for the Namibian issue.

At a military passing out parade in Otshandja on Wednesday General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the Security Forces in the Territory, said it was no longer a question of how long the war would continue, but how long Swapo could last.

And in anniversary broadcasts from Luanda over the Easter weekend Swapo leaders emphasised that the struggle would continue until Namibia was a free and independent country.

Will Swapo celebrate its 25th anniversary at home, or as exiles in countries around the globe. Nobody knows, or maybe they just won't tell.

BRIEFS

MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATES--The first fourteen recruits of the SWATF have completed a twelve-month leadership course at the SWA Military school in Okahandja and were commissioned as Officers and NCO's at a Military passing out parade in Okahandja yesterday. The Officer Commanding the SWATF, General Charles Lloyd, praised the standard of the SWATF and the Military School and said that without leaders there could be no Defence Force. General Lloyd said only one of the 22 SWAPO insurgents in the elite group which was sent on a special mission to the traditional white areas of Otavi, Tsumeb, and Grootfontein was still at large. According to reliable intelligence reports, they came from Lubango, a SWAPO base which was described by SWAPO and the Angolan Government as a refugee camp, he said. He also warned the people of SWA not to relax their vigilance, as military intelligence had information of a second SWAPO group which was aimed at infiltrating the white farming areas. General Lloyd said SWAPO was losing men at a rate which no modern army could afford and the question was not how long the war could continue, but how long SWAPO could last. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Apr 81 p 1]

CBO: 4420

PRESIDENT LAYS CORNERSTONE OF ICS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3-5 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Amadou Gaye]

[Text] Following the official opening in March of Dakar Marine and the new SEIB (Société Electrique et Industrielle) plant, our country's industrial development took another step forward with the addition of another unit. Yesterday at Darou Khoudoss, not far from the Taiba drying building from which a cloud of white smoke emanated, the cornerstone was laid of Senegal's Chemical Industries complex (ICS). The overall investment was 66 billion Senegalese francs, for a potential market of over 100 million inhabitants.

In other words, in less than a month, productive investments of 100 billion francs will have been made, emphasized Chief of State Abdou Diouf, who was accompanied on the occasion by a large delegation of ambassadors and ministers, in particular the minister of state for equipment and the ministers of industrial development, of plan and cooperation, finance and economic affairs and social action, and the secretaries of state for human advancement and youth and sports. Representatives of the presidents of Cameroon, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, and the Moroccan minister of commerce also attended the ceremony. Emphasizing the meaning of this succession of events (Dakar-Marine, SEIB and now the ICS), the chief of state pointed out that they expressed his government's determination to "courageously and with complete lucidity take up the great challenges of our time, which are the persistent drought, the deterioration in the terms of trade and the energy crisis." Through these different projects, it is a question of "laying the foundations for double growth" because it is based on integrated and essentially export industries that can accelerate the country's development thanks to a growth rate that is higher than that of national income.

In fact, experience has shown, as the chief of state stressed, that the growth rate of industries turned toward the domestic market is very dependent on that of the national income, which depends on a difficult situation that could nullify the secondary sector's effect on the rest of the economy.

Senegal's chemical industries, whose contribution in added value is some 7.5 billion francs, and an annual gain in foreign exchange on the order of 25 billion will help to achieve the objectives assigned to the economic and financial recovery plan in its effort to boost productive investments for the purpose of reducing the deficit in our trade balance. At the same time, the ICS will create stable jobs

(400 for highly skilled workers, without counting indirect employment), resulting from the fact that the enterprise is viable and its activity is in great demand.

Having suffered the most from the breakup of the West African market due to its foreign policy and having taken an active part in the establishment of subregional organizations such as the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization], the OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization], CEAO [West African Economic Community], CILSS [Inter-State Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel] and ECOWAS, "the development of our countries must go beyond the organization of free zones and trade," the chief of state emphasized, and "create common, integrated and complementary industrial enterprises. It is in that way that African unity will come about, step by step," Abdou Diouf said.

Brother countries such as the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Cameroon have understood this and agreed to buy shares in the capital of the ICS. "Senegal is proud to test the movement with them," the president said.

This vertical cooperation also opens up a very broad market for the ICS (over 100 million inhabitants) and production will depend for distribution on the effective networks and the mining and chemical enterprise. The size of the enterprise and the diversity and importance of its production have made it necessary, however, to seek out other markets. Another Third World country, India, has also agreed to subscribe to capital and to buy at least one-third of the production of phosphoric acid, put at 400,000 tons a year. "India's cooperation with us is a significant example of the South-South cooperation necessary in order to build a new world," the chief of state said. That great Third World country will enable us to benefit from its experience as a country facing problems of development while mastering the most advanced technologies. It offers an exemplary case of cooperation in this 20th century now coming to a close, when the advent of a new and more just international economic and cultural order is delayed by the selfishness of a few wealthy nations.

The presence of the Moroccan minister of commerce and industry representing King Hassan II fits into the spirit of "confident solidarity." After recalling that our country is a firm supporter of Eurafrica, but also of triangular cooperation between those who have capital and technology and those who have raw materials, the president emphasized that the ICS project, which brings together all these participants, looks like a "contradiction inflicted on the detractors of a system of relations which, if designed without ulterior motives, can be profitable to all involved," he said. The president thanked financial backers (for their confidence in us), the ministers involved and their aides and the heads of the ICS, whose chairman of the board, Pierre Babacar Kama, "has shown competence and determination in patiently putting together the over 60 billion pieces of this puzzle." The president guaranteed the support of his government in the thrilling work remaining to do before startup of the plant in 3 years and solicitude for backers.

In his welcoming address, the chairman of the board emphasized that the ceremony marked an important phase in the life of the young company. He reviewed the history of the great project, which has taken 6 years of studies and close cooperation. The rigorous plan adopted from the beginning, distributing financing of the project among the company's own funds (40 percent), long-term debts on easy conditions (45 percent) and medium-term credits (15 percent), was totally respected, Babacar Kama emphasized. To the investment of 60 billion in water (12,000 cubic meters)

per day and the hauling of products by rail, amounting to an additional estimated 6 billion [sentence not complete]. Speaking of the advantages which the country would reap from the project, Kama said that the ICS will make it possible to use local raw materials and diversify the range of export products. In addition, the ICS will increase use of Taiba phosphates and extend the lifespan of the deposit by improving prospects of profitability and competitiveness of the two enterprises. The traditional exports of phosphates will be joined by exports of phosphoric acid and solid fertilizer. Maintaining and developing vertical cooperation of the fertilizer industry in Senegal, the creation of new jobs, the additional added value amounting to 7.5 billion francs, the annual gain in foreign exchange (25 billion) and the reduced cost price of fertilizer are also among the advantages of the ICS, which have also turned out to be "the core of exemplary international cooperation." They will supply agriculture with one of the elements needed to increase yield and thereby help alleviate the problem of hunger.

11,466

CSO: 4400/1045

SPPF-FLN SIGN AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, POLITICAL COOPERATION

Signing Ceremony

Victoria NATION in French 11 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] An agreement signed yesterday by the Seychellois People's Progressive Front [SPPF] and Algeria's National Liberation Front [FLN] sanctioned political discussions by the two parties.

The agreement, signed by SPPF secretary-general Guy Simon and the head of the Algerian delegation, Boualem Dellouci, sketches the broad lines of relations for the years 1981 and 1982.

The two delegations also prepared a joint communique to be made public simultaneously in Victoria and Algiers tomorrow (Thursday).

The document-signing ceremony took place at National House; those taking part on the Seychelles side were the vice-president of the SPPF, Mr Maxime Ferrari; political secretary, Mr Jacques Hodoul; deputy national treasurer, Mrs Rita Simon; and Mrs Sylvette Frichot, Mrs Phillibert Loizeau, Olivier Charles, and France Bonte, members of the central executive committee.

On the Algerian side, the whole delegation was present for the signing ceremony. Following the signing ceremony, the two heads of delegations expressed their pleasure with the results of their talks and the common views that emerged regarding both the strengthening of bilateral relations and the large international questions concerning the two countries.

The Algerian delegation, accompanied to the Pointe Larue airport by the SPPF secretary-general, left Mahe yesterday evening.

During the morning it held talks with the National Women's Organization before visiting People's House.

Text of Agreement

Victoria NATION in French 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] The Seychellois People's Progressive Front [SPPF] and Algeria's National Liberation Front [FLN] made public yesterday simultaneously in Victoria and Algiers a joint communique signed

by Guy Simon, SPPF secretary-general and minister for administration and political organization, and Boualem Dellouci, a member of the FLN central committee and president of the economic department.

We publish below the full text of this communique.

At the invitation of the Seychellois People's Progressive Front (SPPF), a delegation of the National Liberation Front Party (FLN Party), led by Dellouci Boualem, member of the central committee and president of the economic department, made a friendly visit to the Republic of Seychelles from March 6 to 10, 1981.

The Algerian delegation was given an audience with France Albert Rene, president of the SPPF and president of the Republic of Seychelles.

The FLN Party delegation, which also included Ferhat Lounes, Algeria's ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles; Houzard Lamoudi, member of the party's committee on external relations; Mohamed Laifa, national secretary of the UGTA (General Union of Algerian Workers); and Mohamed Bella, member of the national council of the UNJA (National Union of Algerian Youth), held talks with Guy Simon, secretary-general of the SPPF; Maxime Ferrari, vice president; Jacques Rodoul, political secretary; Ogilvie Berlouis, organizational secretary; and James Michel, publicity secretary.

During its stay, the Algerian delegation visited various economic and socio-cultural accomplishments, including the National Youth Service village.

Talks between the FLN Party delegation and the SPPF delegation--marked by friendship, brotherhood, and militant solidarity--covered bilateral relations, ways and means of improving them, and the international situation, most particularly in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

The FLN Party and the SPPF exchanged information concerning the progress being made by their parties and concerning the major steps taken on the road to the development and building of socialism in their respective countries.

Touching on the situation prevailing in the Indian Ocean, the two delegations expressed their concern at the strengthening military presence resulting from the proliferation of foreign bases in the region.

They vigorously condemn that presence, which constitutes a permanent threat for the countries bordering the ocean and for world security. They reaffirm the necessity of effectively making that region a demilitarized, denuclearized peace zone.

Consequently, they demand the dismantling of foreign bases and the withdrawal of troops from the region. They reaffirm their support for the U.N. conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Colombo, followed by one in Antananarivo, with the aim of establishing the Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

The two delegations reviewed the serious problems confronted by the African continent and concluded that the plots of imperialism and its allies in the region are aimed at impeding its total liberation, perpetuating their hold over its resources, destabilizing the progressive countries, and working to weaken the latter's support for liberation movements.

Analyzing the situation in southern Africa, the FLN Party and the SPPF denounce the maneuvers and evasions of the Western powers and the racist regime of Pretoria, which are working to delay the inevitable independence of the fraternal people of Namibia, who are waging a heroic struggle under the aegis of their sole and legitimate representative, SWAPO.

The two delegations reaffirm their unshakeable support of the South African people in their struggle to gain their sacred rights to dignity and independence under the leadership of their authentic representative, the ANC [African National Congress].

The two delegations vigorously denounce South Africa's odious apartheid system and resolutely condemn the provocations and cowardly aggressions which South Africa continually perpetrates against the Front Line countries, particularly the Peoples Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola.

The FLN Party and the SPPF reiterate their active support to the fraternal peoples of Mozambique and Angola and call on all people who love peace, justice, and freedom to work together to put an end to the apartheid system which challenges the conscience of the entire world and violates the most elementary human rights.

After examining the situation in the Western Sahara, the FLN Party, and the SPPF express their intense concern at the expansionist extermination policy being carried out by the Moroccan regime against the fraternal peoples of the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic].

The two delegations reiterate their unshakeable support for and their active solidarity with the Saharan people under the aegis of their legitimate and sole representative, the POLISARIO Front, in their effort to gain their inalienable right to independence, national sovereignty, and respect for their territorial integrity.

The FLN Party and the SPPF declare, in accordance with the decisions of the OAU [Organization of African Unity], that the recommendations of the nonaligned movement, the most recent U.N. resolution, and the direct negotiations between the POLISARIO Front and Morocco are the only ways to establish a just and durable peace in the Western Sahara.

The two delegations warmly congratulate the Saharan people on the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the SADR and salute the victories they continue to win both militarily and diplomatically.

The FLN Party and the SPPF reaffirm their loyalty to the ideals and objectives of the OAU and consider that this continental organization remains the appropriate framework for the resolution of all inter-African problems on the basis of the principles enunciated in its charter.

In this connection, the two delegations condemn the maneuvers of imperialism and its allies in the region, maneuvers aimed at provoking divisiveness within the OAU.

Examining the situation in the Middle East, the FLN Party and the SPPF reaffirmed their stern condemnation of the Camp David accords and emphasized their dangerous implications for the freedom of the Arab peoples of the region as well as for peace and international security.

The two delegations reaffirm that no just, overall, and durable settlement of this problem can be achieved without the participation of the PLO, without the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to the building of an independent state, and without withdrawal from all the occupied territories, including the Holy City of El-Qods.

The FLN Party and the SPPF reiterate their unshakeable support for the Palestinian people under the aegis of their legitimate and sole representative, the PLO.

The two delegations condemn the maneuvers and aggressions of the imperialist-zionists attempting to partition Lebanon.

They reaffirm their active solidarity with the Lebanese people and the latter's progressive forces, used for safeguarding the national unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Intensely concerned by the continuation of hostilities between the two fraternal countries of Iraq and Iran, the two delegations consider that all efforts should be made to support a negotiated solution to this conflict.

The FLN Party and the SPPF reiterate their militant solidarity and unshakeable support for all liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and for all just causes around the world.

The two delegations reiterate their attachment to the principles and ideals of the nonaligned movement, principles and ideals which remain an important factor in the resolution of international problems, the promotion of international cooperation, and the safeguarding of peace and security in the world.

The two delegations are convinced that the establishment of the New International Economic Order must involve radical, deep changes in the framework of international relations that is currently based on inequality, injustice, and dependence. They consider that such a change requires global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations, as well as the political will to seek, on an urgent basis, concrete solutions to the entire set of problems which concern developing countries.

They are also convinced that the expansion and intensification in all domains of South-South cooperation between developing countries, both at the regional and inter-regional levels, is an essential component of international cooperation in the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

In this connection, the two delegations are pleased with the substantial progress made in the improvement of bilateral cooperation and reaffirm their determination to improve and enrich it further in the interests of the two peoples.

In this context, a cooperation agreement for 1981-1982 was signed by the FLN Party and the SPPF.

The Algerian delegation notes with satisfaction the important steps made by the Seychellois revolution in the building of socialism under the leadership of its vanguard party, the SPPF.

The FLN Party delegation thanks the SPPF for the warm and fraternal welcome it received. It expresses to the fraternal people of the Republic of Seychelles, to the SPPF, and to its president, France Albert Rene, the sentiments of brotherhood, militant solidarity, and high regard for the Algerian people, its vanguard party, the FLN, and its secretary-general, Brother Chadli Bendjedid.

The Algerian delegation invited an SPPF delegation to make a visit to Algeria. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The date for this visit will be established later by joint agreement.

9516

CSO: 4400/943

AGREEMENT WITH PLO SIGNED

Victoria NATION in French 16 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Republic of Seychelles signed an agreement Saturday morning on economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation, and they also made public a joint communique published at the conclusion of the Palestinian mission to Mahe.

The agreement which defines the areas of bilateral cooperation between the two sides was signed on the Seychelle side by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jacques Rodoul and on the PLO side by El He -fi (sic) Salmane, head of the PLO's Africa department and adviser to President Arafat on African matters.

With respect to the situation in the Arab world, the communique stresses that a just and durable peace in the region can only be achieved with the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied territories, the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people on the land of Palestine, and the establishment of an independent and sovereign state on Palestinian territory, under the leadership of their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

The two sides vigorously condemn the Camp David accords between Egypt, Israel, and their imperialist allies who are conspiring to alienate the rights of the Palestinian and the Arab peoples.

The joint communique also underlines that the two sides are particularly concerned by the situation which prevails in the Indian Ocean and the strengthening of the foreign military presence resulting from the proliferation of foreign bases in the region.

They also condemn that presence, which constitutes a threat to peace and to the security of the littoral countries, and call for the dismantling of foreign bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the region. They reaffirm their unreserved support for the Colombo and Antananarivo conferences aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two sides, touching on the situation in southern Africa, also reaffirm their support and total solidarity with the South African people, who are struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination, and apartheid. Similarly, they condemn the collusion between the Zionist regimes and apartheid.

Renewing their unshakeable support to SWAPO, the two sides denounce the maneuvers regarding Namibia undertaken by Pretoria and its allies, who are trying to delay the advent of independence to the country.

Particularly concerned by the conflict dividing the two fraternal countries of Iraq and Iran, the two sides stress that the necessary measures should be implemented to find a solution to the conflict.

Touching on the situation in Latin America, and more especially in El Salvador, the joint communique underlines the support of the PLO and the Seychelles for the struggle of the national liberation movements and more particularly for the El Salvador national liberation movement, which is struggling to be free from imperialist oppression.

The two sides also express their support for the upcoming Algiers meeting on the question of the reunification of Korea, a deep aspiration of the Korean people.

They underline, in conclusion, their agreement to exchange views on all questions of bilateral and mutual interest.

The Palestinian delegation, consisting of four persons, left Mahe yesterday. Talks were held during the delegation's stay in Mahe with President France Albert Rene and various officials of ministerial departments.

9516
CSO: 4400/943

KING SOBUHZA II MEETS CHURCH LEADERS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt] King Sobhuza II has urged Church leaders in Swaziland to pray unceasingly and continue to have all faith in Jesus Christ if the Kingdom is to be spared from the high wave of crime and violence now being experienced in the West.

The King was addressing the Church leaders at a ceremony at Lositha on Tuesday, held to mark the end of this year's Good Friday and Easter Services, most of which were held at Lobamba.

Hundreds of Christians from all over the country gather at Lobamba during this time each year to commemorate the crucifixion and the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

He told the church leaders to consider themselves and their countrymen here lucky in that they have not yet experienced the hardships caused by starvation already prevalent in other countries where the inhabitants were struggling hard to earn a living.

King Sobhuza said although a rich country and well advanced technologically, America still has one of the highest crime rates in the world. Suffering and misery resulting from such crime, he said, would one day be experienced in this country if the Christians' faith in Jesus Christ begins to wane.

Condemning such criminal acts as kidnapping for whatever motive, he said all these were foreign to the Swazi way of life. He also condemned selfishness.

CBO: 4420

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

MINISTERS RETURN--The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, has returned home from Algiers, in Algeria where he attended the meeting of the coordinating bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Prince Bhekimpi also returned home this week from Addis Ababa where he attended a labour conference. Mr Dlamini was accompanied to Algeria by Swaziland's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr Norman Malinga and the Acting Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr J.M. Dube. Prince Bhekimpi was accompanied by the Labour Commissioner, Mr Ralph Bhembe. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Apr 81 p 1]

PM'S HOUSE BURGLARIZED--A 24-year-old former truck driver has been found guilty of breaking into a house belonging to the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla and stealing his electric stove and some household goods. The house, at Ezulwini in Mbabane, is presently occupied by Mr Walford Otto Becker who is renting it and to whom the household property, bedsheets, pillows, coffee percolator and a tray belonged. The goods were valued at E880. The thief, Musa Ambrose Mabuza, was charged jointly with two others, Patrick Sizobennett, 18, and Pat Jabulani Mabuza, 19. However, owing to their different pleadings the public prosecutor applied for a separation of trials and the court has therefore proceeded with Musa's case. He pleaded guilty and has been sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months. He has two other convictions of theft. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC FINANCES GOLD MINE--A new EEC/EDF decision: to finance CFAP 1.05 million from the resources of the fourth fund for the accompanying infrastructure of the Poura gold mine. The European Communities Commission has just made the decision to finance with loans from the fourth EDF secured by special conditions, the first part of the accompanying infrastructure for the resumption of the Poura gold mine exploitation. Financing will amount to 3,550,000 ECU (European Currency Unit), or CFAP 1.05 billion. The conditions of the loan are: interest 1 percent; 40 years repayment, with 10 years deferred. This financing will permit the Upper Volta Republic to purchase equipment from the Centrale Thermique in Poura (two groups of 300 kW and four groups of 900 kW) to rent to SOREMI (expansion unknown) later, and to proceed with the reconditioning of POURA-RN 1 and BOROMO-SIBY runways. This financing brings the total amount of community aid from the fourth EDF to CFAP 18,500 million. [Text] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 6 Apr 81 p 8] 7993

C80: 4400/1069

LISULO, SOKO ELECTED UNOPPOSED AS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

FORMER prime minister Mr Daniel Lisulo and provincial political secretary at Freedom House Mr Axon Soko were yesterday elected unopposed as Members of Central Committee.

They were elected during the extraordinary National Council sitting at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall after their candidature were approved by the Central Committee.

Announcing the results, Member of Central Committee Mr Bob Litana said the election of Mr Lisulo and Mr Soko had ended speculation as to who would replace Mr Nalumu Mundia who had been elevated to the premiership and Mr Wesley Nyirenda who resigned recently.

Mr Litana, who is Chairman of Publicity and Elections Sub-Committee indicated that there would be more important announcements today after the plenary session.

Briefing newsmen in his office, he could neither deny nor confirm reports that there had been "heavy lobbying" among aspiring candidates for the two posts but said names of Mr Lisulo and Mr Soko were announced by President Kaunda.

The election was conducted by the Electoral Commission whose chairman Mr Ariel Phiri announced the results.

Mr Lisulo was dropped as prime minister together with former Party secretary-general Mr Mainza Chona by Dr Kaunda in a major reshuffle last February.

The President told a Press conference at State House that Mr Chona would be appointed ambassador.

Mr Soko, who once held various ministerial posts including that of mines and industry, was sacked in April 1977 by President Kaunda for allegedly canvassing for the banned ex-UPP and abuse of power.

But Dr Kaunda welcomed Mr Soko back into the Party two years later and appointed him Southern Province political secretary. He was transferred to the Party headquarters in the same capacity.

"President Kaunda had earlier indicated that Mr Lisulo was a Central Committee Member and Chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee but this did not mean that he automatically became a member of the Central Committee," said Mr Litana.

One Tuesday, Dr Kaunda said the basis of holding public office should be humility.

This meant that the public officers should "work tirelessly to solve problems and deliver the goods, thereby bringing happiness to many."

The President made this observation in his opening speech to the Council when he paid tribute to Mr Chona, Mr Mulemba, Mr Mundia and Mr Nyirenda.

On the new Party Secretary-General, Dr Kaunda said: "He knows and understands the aims of our revolution and the aspirations of our people."

Turning to Mr Mundia, the President said: "Like Comrade Mulemba, Comrade Mundia also understands our revolution and the aspirations of our people."

On Mr Chona and Mr Lisulo the President said: "They both worked extremely hard and with dedication during their term of office."

Praising Mr Nyirenda who resigned for personal reasons he said: "Comrade Nyirenda was one of the most brilliant members of the Central Committee. He contributed greatly to the strength of the revolution and development of this country. We are sorry to lose him."

DEVELOPMENT BANK SEEKS EIB LOAN FOR INDUSTRIAL FINANCING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Development Bank of Zambia has asked for a loan of K10 million from the European Investment Bank to finance medium and small-scale industries.

Head of the European Economic Community office in Lusaka Mr Johann Wallner said this yesterday when he commented on the recent visit by the president of the EIB Mr Vyes le Portz.

Mr le-Portz held talks with representatives of the Government and finance institutions.

And it was during the talks that DBZ asked for the loan. It was not indicated, however, whether the loan would be granted.

This would be the second line of credit to be offered to the bank. The first one was in 1978 during the EEC's first Lome Convention when DBZ was loaned K5 million for a similar purpose.

Mr Wallner said further talks were held with the officials from the country's two giant mining firms, RCM and NCCM to map out what new investments the bank could make.

An agreement was reached in principle for the finance of RCM's tailing leaching plant, whose loan value he could not disclose.

That would be a second loan to the mining company which received K9 million in the first convention for the financing of filtration and vacuum refining equipment at a cobalt processing plant at Chambishi.

A four-man delegation from the EIB led by Mr le Portz was in the country recently for consultation talks with the Government about the funding of projects in the Lome II Convention.

The delegation met President Kaunda and other leaders. It reviewed progress on projects funded in the first Lome Convention.

Under the second convention, the bank may grant loans from its own resources up to about K685 million and provide K280 million in the form of risk capital drawn from the bank.

MINISTER SAYS MAIZE SHORTAGE TO WORSEN UNLESS FARMERS DELIVER GRAIN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE present shortage of maize in the country is expected to worsen unless farmers start delivering their grain by early next month.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila disclosed this in Lusaka yesterday and called on farmers to take advantage of the recently announced early maize delivery incentive to improve the situation.

He said in giving farmers an extra 60n per bag, the Party and its Government were actually pushing the harvest season forward in order to increase the grain stocks.

"It is in this light that this incentive has a very important bearing on the grain shortage and farmers should do their best to deliver their maize from the 1st of May," the Minister emphasised.

He said that last week's reduction in maize allocations to millers was an indication of the dwind-

ling grain stocks and unless more maize is delivered, the situation will worsen by the end of May.

The minister also urged provincial and district development committees to work hard on the repair of feeder roads to help the collection of maize in all parts of the country.

He said he was aware that most committees had already started work on these but it was also true that many roads had worsened during the rainy season and badly needed repair.

Mr Mwila also pointed out that good roads and an early start would ensure an orderly harvest and save any panicking later in the year.

He added that despite the anticipated problems of transport and storage, which were basically financial, the ministry was confident that maize would be collected by all means.

The Minister emphasised that the Party and its Go-

vernment were working hard to remove any constraints that may impede the success of the food drive, such as the shortage of storage facilities.

He pointed out that the expected bumper harvest had not come as an accident but as a result of a systematic, effective and sound policy by the Party and its Government to increase food production.

He disclosed that in fact, the country was aiming at a target of 15 million bags next year, as compared to this year's expected 11 million bags of maize.

Mr Mwila said he would be approaching the Party and its Government to make further suggestions which would encourage farmers to grow more food.

He said it was important to note that last season farmers cultivated 460,000 hectares of land, which was 40 per cent more

ZAMBIA

ZCTU HAILS BANK'S BAN ON FOREIGN FIRMS TAKEOVERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Bank of Zambia ban on takeovers of foreign firms has been hailed by trade unions although a commercial group says it is a blow to Zambian traders.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions said this would attract foreign investment.

The Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association said: "The Government has an obligation to encourage indigenous ownership of some business enterprises."

Chairman of Zincom Mr Hellins Chabi said the move was "patriotic" in view of the existing economic situation. But, he added that he did not see how the ban would help individual Zambians.

If the ban was intended to conserve the meagre foreign exchange available, then the Government should also stop taking over private companies.

According to the bank's announcement yesterday, there will be no consideration of "applications for takeovers of any company in Zambia which is wholly or partly owned by foreign investors."

The bank has barred individuals and firms from opening bank accounts outside Zambia, even if such accounts were for business.

According to the statement, these moves were to plug the drain on foreign exchange and were directed by Cabinet Office.

The bank has stopped processing remittance of liquidation proceeds of foreign controlled firms or Zambian branches of firms whose headquarters were abroad.

In February, a report of the Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe said the political decisions on takeovers without regard to viability and profitability of such firms had led to considerable strain on the economy and were a waste of foreign exchange reserves.

The strain on the economy was caused by takeovers of loss-making companies which involved foreign exchange deals.

Earlier this year, President Kaunda banned the allocation of foreign exchange to companies which went into voluntary liquidation.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said the decision had been taken at the right time as the Industrial Development Act was about to be implemented.

The employment problem, which he described as alarming, would be minimised because private investors would be able to expand their industries and employ more people.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU WELCOMES BAN ON FOREIGN TRAVEL FOR LABOR LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has welcomed the Government ban on labour leaders to travel outside the country or receive foreign trade union leaders, because the measure will save the country foreign exchange.

And ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said he has taken greatest exception to remarks by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe that the Government knew what Mr Zimba was doing in Botswana recently when he visited that country against the Government's instructions.

Congress chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba — commenting on the ban in Ndola yesterday which was announced by Mr Kabwe on Saturday — dismissed the minister's allegations that the ZCTU was being used by foreign organisations to subvert the Party and its Government.

He said the authorities should not create an impression that they were more committed to the interest of the nation than labour leaders.

The ban is welcome as a foreign exchange saving measure, particularly at this time

when finances in the ZCTU are threatened. It is also good in a way that labour leaders will now stay home and attend to local problems."

International meetings and conferences were not the main business of the labour leaders, but they merely attended them to exchange ideas and be kept abreast of what was happening in other parts of the world on labour issues. Mr Chiluba said.

These were not clandestine meetings where labour leaders learned to subvert governments in power.

Mr Chiluba said the objectives of the ZCTU were clear — to represent the interests of the workers by daily contacts with the Party and its Government officials.

"We've the interest of this country at heart just like any other leader. We are not and we can't be used by anyone. The minister has made very serious allegations against the labour leaders without giving sufficient evidence to substantiate them," he said.

Meeting

The ZCTU and Mr Kabwe were to meet in Kabwe last Saturday to iron out differences between the Party and its

Government and the labour movement, but the congress boycotted the talks at the last minute because it suspected "foul play."

Mr Kabwe said later he merely wanted to inform the ZCTU leaders that the Party and its Government had evidence the organisation was being used by foreign bodies to destabilise the country.

On Mr Zimba's trip, the minister said the ZCTU general secretary would be punished for going to Botswana without his approval and that the Government knew what he was doing in that country and who he had met.

But Mr Zimba said contrary to what the minister had said, Mr Kabwe in fact allowed him to visit Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Mr Zimba had personally written and seen the minister who gave him permission to travel.

But before his departure, Mr Kabwe had read him a message about the President's concern of Mr Zimba and Mr Chituba travelling while national issues, including their cases, were to be discussed

at the National Council, even though they would not attend the talks.

Since the message was most welcome Mr Zimba cancelled the rest of the itinerary including his trip to Zimbabwe to attend the general council of the Organisation of Trade Union Unity. Mr Chituba too cancelled his visit to Ethiopia?

"Is that not complying. He (the minister) has not issued any other directive other than the message which we considered very important," said Mr Zimba.

"We have said on several occasions before that we are not used by any foreign power that is against Zambia," he said. He was disappointed with the minister's remarks and the manner in which he was treating the labour movement and its leaders in the country.

On the confidential report which Mr Kabwe quoted, Mr Zimba said: "He is grossly misinformed on that issue. Furthermore, the ZCTU and its affiliates are not associated with whatever articles he has been reading — they are absolutely not connected with us."

KAUNDA REJECTS IMMEDIATE PROSECUTION FOR COUP PLOT DETAINEES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 5

[Text.]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has reassured the nation that people involved in the alleged coup plot will be prosecuted in accordance with the country's laws.

But Dr Kaunda made it clear that the authorities would not be pushed by persons outside the Party and its Government into making a rash decision.

Some people had demanded the immediate prosecution of those detained in connection with the coup plot but Dr Kaunda said these were consorting with international forces.

"It is not unusual these days to hear people say that those accused of the coup plot must be taken to court immediately or be released. I often wonder whether some people have become parrots or megaphones for overseas interests.

"When overseas people say 'release Mr X' some people in this country echo the same words and say 'release Mr X'."

He added: "Is this something to say without facts? Are we abandoning our duty to the

community as a whole in favour of the selected individuals?"

"Are we forgetting that if peace is disrupted we Zambians will be affected and those overseas will just be comfortable spectators? I believe that our duty to the society as a whole is to base what we say and do on facts on all important issues concerning the security of the nation."

For this very reason, Dr Kaunda said: "I have not said much on the coup attempt or other developments like the strike on the Copperbelt because I would like to talk and act on proven facts."

The Party and its Government is investigating the abortive coup plot and those involved and their evil collaborators wherever they may be, he said.

"We shall not take shortcuts, but shall pursue investigations at home and abroad to their logical conclusion."

"When we have concluded, as I said last year, the nation will be told of the results."

PRESIDENT SEEKS CREATION OF MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 81 p 1

(Excerpt)

PRESIDENT Kaunda has called for the creation of a manpower development programme to provide qualified staff for various aspects of the operation food production programme.

Opening the first Party extraordinary National Council meeting at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka yesterday, Dr Kaunda said State farms should be managed by technically capable people if the programme was to succeed.

He said a training system for various grades of agriculturalists was an ancillary programme to the operation food production which must continue to be the nation's preoccupation.

He said: "It must be the Party's primary objective to ensure the successful implementation of the operation food production programme."

Besides the training of technical staff the Party must develop among its officials at various levels enough technical knowhow to assist professionals in the Government to carry out important programmes related to food production.

The task of increasing food production should not be left to the central government alone as the new district councils were expected to play a more significant role in this field.

Councils must see to it that the people at the ward level were given the necessary inputs and other incentives, and extension officers must be readily available to advise peasant and commercial farmers on modern methods of farming.

"Given the right leadership at ward, branch and section levels and the right incentives, we can make this country the granary of Africa."

He congratulated farmers for working hard during the 1980/81 season.

~~"Our preoccupation now is~~ the mobilisation of transport for use in the delivery of this maize that has been produced to markets and storage depots."

He urged Prime Minister Mudiwa to ensure that farmers were paid early for their produce.

To ensure increased production at all levels, the President said the Party should guard against becoming a bureaucracy and must never be enmeshed in administration for its own sake.

YOUTH LEAGUE OFFICIAL SAYS UNIP SHOULD READMIT EXPELLED UNIONISTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE contention by some people that the labour movement and the Party were at war with each other was a figment of some people's imagination, a youth leader said yesterday.

The Party should readmit the 17 expelled labour leaders, secretary for administration of the Youth League Mr Kennedy Shepande said yesterday when giving a vote of thanks to President Kaunda's speech.

Time had come for the Party to critically examine the situation with a view to readmitting the labour leaders, he said.

Current events as reflected in the national Press portrayed a picture which was both vulgar and bizarre in that one got the impression that the Party was at war with the trade unions.

It was his contention and that of many others that this picture was formed in the minds of those "whose political morality is on the verge of collapse and those whose prime motive is to see the all-powerful UNIP on its knees".

The ZCTU had now come

out in support of the decentralisation system which they had opposed and had reinstated shop stewards they had fired.

The Party had also left the door open for the unionists to reapply.

"This means that the Party has emerged the winner on three crucial points in the saga and, therefore, the Party, which has solved so many of our problems in the past should be able to solve this one," he added.

He said readmitting the labour leaders might be a bitter pill to swallow but it was precisely what political management entailed and asked:

"If the Party refuses to solve the problem, then who else will?"

Mr Shepande whose speech received an enthusiastic round of applause, said unity and national cohesion were most fundamental at this stage of the nation's development than ever before.

The young people were anxious that the tremendous achievements of the country's freedom fighters should form the basis and solid foundation for national reconstruction.

PETROLEUM TRAFFICKING IN AREA OF NDOLA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Terence Musuku]

[Text]

PETROL trafficking at "Ogaden" illegal settlement, Ndola police have admitted, is racketeering beyond their control.

Ndola police have ultimately appealed to "the powers that be", especially Ndola District Council, to come in and institute drastic measures to stamp out this kind of racketeering.

Petrol trafficking by residents employed as drivers of oil-carrying tankers for oil-marketing companies, has been going on for well-over three years now.

In these days of inflation, with petrol costing so much, Ndola motorists, in increasing numbers, now consider as a windfall the comparatively cheap petrol they buy illicitly from the "Petrol stations" of "Ogaden", a stone's throw from Indeni Petroleum Refinery plant.

They drive there — including taxi-drivers — in uncountable numbers for refilling at almost half the petrol prices.

Twenty litres of petrol, regular or premium all the same, costs K10 compared to about K17 and K18, the legal price.

Ndola's "Ogaden" is a name derived from Ogaden, in the Horn of Africa where Somalia and Ethiopia have

been waging battles in recent years. Most of the residents are Somalis.

However, the Ndola-based Somalis are engaged in their own kind of pitched battle — petrol trafficking.

And they have employed Zambians as petrol attendants and representatives.

The traffickers are, in fact, "killing two birds with one stone" in Ndola. They are employed as drivers and, at the same time, pursue their petrol trafficking "business".

As a measure of their success in petrol trafficking, they have all employed boys as petrol attendants.

In addition, they have representatives who stand along Ndola-Kabwe road to entice new customers.

Petrol attendants and representatives get paid equally K5 daily.

Petrol trafficking at the Ogaden has become a booming business to such an extent that some bona fide proprietors of petrol stations around Ndola are no longer running a thriving business, having lost their market to the traffickers.

Ndola police are "running the gauntlet" of attacks from the public for allegedly failing to smash the illegal trade.

Many of complaints come from proprietors of petrol stations who believe that the

police have sufficient powers to take decisive steps against the racketeers who, they say, have killed their businesses.

— they say that the police should not fail to enforce the laws against the culprits who should be charged either with selling property suspected to have been stolen or for selling goods without a licence as stipulated under the Trades Licence Act or both.

But Ndola police have counter-claimed that they have never been lackadaisical in their operations against the petrol traffickers adding that, on the contrary, they have exhausted all their efforts in trying to smash the racket.

Copperbelt police chief, Mr Julius Zulu, flanked by his deputy, Mr Levie Bwacha, boldly confessed that the petrol trafficking, now so rife in Ndola, is beyond police control.

Mr Zulu gave a cryptic analysis of the situation, saying: "The petrol trafficking, unlike other forms of black marketeering is far more difficult to contain because you deal with characters who deal or whose job entails petrol selling or transportation."

"Petrol trafficking is a mystery because, so far, nobody is able to tell precisely where those people at the Ogaden get the petrol they sell from."

"It's, of course, so easy for everybody to attack or make all kinds of allegations against us but, take it from me, the problem is not as easy as many people are inclined to think," he said.

Mr Zulu added: "So many times, police under my personal command, have raided the Ogaden settlement. We have confiscated what we believed to have been stolen drums of petrol and have sold them by auction."

"But, those fellows have become experienced petrol traffickers and will never change unless the council authorities demolish the illegal settlement."

He further talked about other difficulties police were encountering during their operations against petrol traffickers.

He said: "Some of them own oil-carrying vehicles which use petrol or diesel. So, when we confront them demanding to know about drums of fuel found in their possessions, they simply explain that the fuel is intended for use when their vehicles make long trips to Dar es Salaam."

"With this explanation given, we, as police officers, do nothing because, in the execution of our duties, we act by the book...we cannot act ultra vires, neither can we charge someone with a non-existent offence."

"There have been times when those found selling petrol illegally disappear to unknown destinations as we approach their places, leaving their drums of petrol behind."

"In such cases, the only thing we do is to confiscate their drums and sell them later by auction."

Oil-marketing companies — Caltex, Mobil, Shell and BP, Agip and Total — are equally mystified as from where those petrol traffickers obtain their drums of petrol.

Like Ndola police, they are yearning for someone who will "speak out" and enable the mystified Ndola public to know the source of petrol sold on the black market.

General Manager of Ndola Oil Storage Company, Mr Arthur Brewer, said his company which supplies oil requirements to the five oil-marketing companies, takes all measures to ensure that all oil-carrying tankers are sealed by a universal sealing system before they leave the NOSCO petrol-filling plant.

"We seal the tankers as a condition. If the seal is broken, someone should have tampered with petrol and the receiving people, call them customers, have a

right to refuse accepting petrol that has been tampered with."

Exonerating his employees from petrol trafficking, Mr Brewster said he believed that the malpractice was committed "somewhere between employees working for oil-marketing companies and their customers."

However, acting general manager of Mobil Oil Mr Tesfamichael Tesfamichael said Mobil had "instituted measures to ensure that none of our employees indulge in illegal petrol sales."

"One measure is that all employees with personal vehicles are banned from buying petrol from the Ogaden petrol racketeers. Disciplinary action is taken against anyone defying this order."

Mr Tesfamichael added: "It hurts us so much to see a petrol black market operating a few kilometres from our company premises but we have no legal powers to act against the culprits."

A senior employee for AGIP said: "We employ Zambian drivers to drive company-owned oil tankers. Our drivers are not involved in the petrol rackets."

For Caltex Mr Abraham Chanda, depot supervisor, said: "We have Zambian and Zimbabwean drivers and have never experienced any complaints with them."

Ndola District Governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo said he would soon smash the Ogaden petrol racketeering.

Mr Kamalondo said: "These Ogaden petrol racketeers must start counting their days because, by September this year, their settlement will have been demolished."

He disclosed that the Ogaden settlement area had, in fact, been earmarked for industrial development and that he would soon address the settlers to that effect.

The faster the Ndola Governor acts the better because, as observed during my visit there, many of the Somali settlers have started replacing their squalid shelters with permanent structures.

As regards the illegal practice — petrol trafficking — their business is now more or less legalised because, among their customers are some police men.

We found one policeman, dressed in uniform, ironically buying petrol instead of apprehending the racketeer on the spot.

Well-over 300 youths are "employed" as petrol attendants and representatives.

Francis Mutale, 18, and Robert Chomba, 17, who have been among the pioneer petrol attendants, talked of their "jobs" with pride:

"A man today who gives you a job is the man to respect. They have given us jobs. They are the people we have to respect."

When asked where their "employers" get petrol, Mutale said: "Nobody knows. We, too, don't know."

When we report for work early in the morning, that's when we find drums and drums of new petrol delivered.

One of the petrol suppliers at Ogaden is Mr Abdul Mohamed. He declined to reveal where he and his colleagues bought their petrol.

They pay K60 per drum, he said and resell at K120 each drum.

The deal, as investigated, entails that when, say 20 drums of petrol, are drained from one oil tanker, the amount of petrol so drained will be replaced by 20 drums of paraffin.

Zambians, of late, have jumped on the bandwagon.

In their case, they operate in small bush outlets off Ndola-Kabwe road. They, too, are "killing money" the same way.

From the foregoing, petrol trafficking seems insuperable in Ndola. Unless the situation is arrested somehow, the practice is most likely to develop into a national black market.

The Ndola Governor deserves due praise for his intended swift action to be taken against the petrol traffickers but complete stamping out of this malpractice will demand concerted efforts with all personnel involved in allied oil-marketing organisations in particular.

Demolishing the Ogaden settlement is just "one pair of shoes", all involved in petrol trafficking should be flashed out.

ZAMBIA

SUGAR CANE FARMING SCHEME ENCOUNTERS SETBACK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] The K17 million settlement scheme for sugar cane farming is now ready to be launched in Mazabuka, it was learnt yesterday.

But the Government is unable to give the go-ahead for the acquisition of 4,000 hectares of land--2,000 of which will be for sugar cane growing.

The scheme, which is expected to be launched south of Nakambala Sugar Estate is to be carried out by the Commonwealth Development Corporation in conjunction with the Government and the Zambia Sugar Company.

CDC regional controller Mr James Tuckett said his organisation had been battling for land for the scheme for the past three years without success.

Government officials were not available to comment on the reported shortage of land.

The scheme would involve recruiting about 300 small-scale Zambian farmers. It will be financed by the CDC, Africa Development Bank, the Development Bank of Zambia and Barclays Bank.

"Planting of sugar cane is expected to start this year ready for production next year but the problem is that the Government has not given consent to enable us to acquire land for the scheme," complained Mr Tuckett.

He said the scheme was geared to enable Zambians to fully participate in the sugar industry and to contribute towards increased agricultural production in the country.

Depending on how soon the Government would allocate the land to the CDC work on the scheme would start immediately and this would involve bush clearing and building houses for staff.

Mr Tuckett could not say whether a production target had been set.

All the planning for the scheme had been completed and the launching had taken longer than expected because of the land problem which he said had been partly caused by legal complications.

Recruitment of farmers would start next year and these would be trained on the scheme.

Only people with experience in farming and with good reputation would be considered for settlement at the scheme, Mr Tuckett said.

He denied that the scheme would compete with the Zambia Sugar Company in the production of sugar.

"The Zambia Sugar Company are giving us great help towards the development of the scheme.

"The K17 million which is now available for the launching of the scheme can only be released when the land has been acquired. It is not a problem to obtain machinery for the scheme from abroad," he added.

He said although it was the first settlement scheme for sugar cane farming in Zambia, the CDC had introduced similar ventures in other countries such as Malawi, Swaziland and Nigeria.

Mr Tuckett leaves for London next month to attend the CDC annual meeting to review the organisation's operations throughout the world.

The Zambian scheme would feature prominently at the meeting.

CSO: 4420

JOURNALISTS URGED TO FORM ORGANIZATION TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Lusaka Press Club chairman Mr Milimo Punabantu has urged Zambian journalists to form an organisation if they are to counter machinations of some top leaders who want to muzzle the Press so that it cannot expose their dirt.

He said the proposed Press Council Bill had been masterminded by leaders who had been alarmed by the latitude which the Press has enjoyed under President Kaunda's leadership.

Mr Punabantu, who is Special Assistant to the President for Press, said it was time pressmen seriously considered forming a group which would protect their interests.

At present there is no organisation for journalists to protect their interests except for the Press Club which Mr Punabantu described as a "social affair."

Local newsmen so far had been "disorganised" as a result certain elements had taken advantage of them.

While the Press Council Bill purportedly was aimed at protecting the interests of Zambian journalists, at the same time some leaders had connived to use the Bill for their own selfish interests.

The Press has carried out a number of articles exposing scandals in which leaders and their relatives have been implicated.

On the Press Council Bill, Pressmen told Mr Punabantu who is former editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers and permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that there was no representation from journalists before it was drafted.

Last month two Members of Parliament warned that backbenchers would oppose the Bill if the establishment of the council was aimed at reducing Press freedom.

Choma MP Mr Daniel Munkombwe and MP for Kawambwa Mr Titus Mukupo said backbenchers were determined to maintain the freedom of expression and that the Bill would be resisted if it was meant to gaggle freedom of speech.

Addressing the Lusaka Press Club, the two MP's assured journalists they had dependable allies in Parliament "who would ensure Press freedom is not violated."

The Bill will be presented to Parliament this year and will be the disciplinary body for journalists.

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ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

LMA ADDITIONAL MODELS--Livingstone Motor Assemblers (LMA) will later this year start to assemble Peugeot 504 saloons and pick-ups as well as Isuzu KB pick-ups, an Indeco spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. This was a result of the signing of an agreement between Indeco and Fiat SPA of Italy on the diversification of the Livingstone plant. The agreement leading to the introduction of the three new makes at LMA was signed last week. The new assembly programme envisages the production of 2,000 Fiat cars in the ranges of 127, 131 and 132 saloons a year. There will be 1,000 Peugeot vehicles--300 saloons and 700 pick-ups. Isuzu pick-ups will number 1,500 in the same period. "Assembling of Peugeots and Isuzu vehicles is expected to start at Livingstone in seven to ten months after modifications to the factory layout are completed," said the spokesman. He said that parties to the arrangement agreed to take a serious look at localisation of components wherever possible. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 81 p 2]

FUNDS RELEASED FOR REFUGEES--The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has released nearly K74,000 to buy food and medicine for 10,000 Angolan refugees in flood-hit areas of Western Province. The relief aid follows an agreement signed in Lusaka yesterday between the UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Zambia Christian Refugee Service. Speaking at a ceremony UN representative Mr Joseph Kawuki who signed on behalf of his organisation said the K74,000 would be channelled through the Lutheran World Federation. The aid would not only be restricted to the refugees but would be extended to other people affected by the floods. Mr Kawuki said last year's drought and this year's excessive rains were responsible for the situation in the area. He was pleased, however, that the LWF had agreed to implement the relief project on behalf of the UNHCR. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 81 p 1]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT HINDERED--Lack of foreign exchange is hampering the development of agriculture in the country, said managing director of Industrial Distributors Mr Dave Babbar in Lusaka at the weekend. Mr Babbar was commenting on the demand of agricultural implements by farmers who have hailed the incentives contained in this year's Budget. He said there was a big demand for farming implements and other requisites, but farmers were restricted by the non-availability of foreign exchange. "The interest from farmers is tremendous and we cannot promise to meet this demand in absence of foreign exchange to bring in what they want. This is impossible to achieve," he said. Mr Babbar blamed the Government for not protecting local firms in preference to foreign ones. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 81 p 2]

BUMPER HARVEST EXPECTED--Siavonga expects to harvest about 1.5 million kilogrammes of cotton this year, district executive secretary, Mr Lubasi Mutukwa said yesterday. Mr Mutukwa said the expected bumper harvest of cotton in the district was as a result of peace returning to the area after eight years of the Zimbabwe liberation war. He said Lint Company of Zambia (Lintco) would start buying cotton from farmers next month and as a result of increased yield the Agricultural Finance Company (AFC) have assured farmers of loans. Mr Mutukwa said his district expected an increase of more than 3,000kg of cotton this year, and plans are underway to establish multi-purpose cooperatives to boost production. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 81 p 3]

SEMINAR ON ZAMBIAN LANGUAGES--Teachers should encourage the teaching of Zambian languages in schools so that English does not dominate life of youths, Choma district executive secretary Mr Richard Simuchoba has said. Officially opening a one day seminar on Zambian languages at Adastra primary school yesterday, Mr Simuchoba said although English was an important language, teachers should not regard vernacular as inferior. He charged that because of the decline in the teaching of local languages in schools, it was now common to find pupils reaching secondary schools and even the university without knowing their mother tongue. The district executive secretary paid tribute to the Ministry of Education for laying emphasis on the teaching of Zambian languages in all institutions of learning. Their role, he told them, was to interpret the ministry's decisions and that time had now come when the nation should put its priority in order. Mr Simuchoba also commended local writers for providing good materials for schools teaching Zambian languages. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 81 p 5]

LANDMINES HAMPER URANIUM PROSPECTING--Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna said in Lusaka on Saturday that prospecting for uranium in Siavonga and Kariba areas in Southern Province has been hampered by landmines. The minister said there has been little progress in prospecting for the minerals and hoped security personnel would remove the landmines soon to facilitate easy access to the areas. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 81 p 7]

MSM SEEKS FOREIGN MARKETS--MINDECO Small Mines Limited (MSM), are still looking for markets abroad for some of their minerals mined in several parts of the country. It is understood that the company has hundreds of tonnes of minerals whose local demand is very low, and this includes gypsum. A spokesman for ZIMCO said in Lusaka that the company had not yet found a market for gypsum. "There are no markets abroad yet for this mineral," he said. Gypsum is a very important mineral used in the manufacturing of plaster of Paris for the hospitals, school chalk, and is also used a mixture for the production of cement. The mineral, which sells at about K35 per tonne, is not fully utilised locally because of limited demand. The only company which used to produce chalk locally closed down five years ago. MSM also has several tonnes of calwhite which is used to manufacture paints and is also an ingredient in the production of stockfeed. [Text]

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH TOGO PRAISED--The minister of home affairs, Comrade Hove, has praised Togo for its assistance to Zimbabwe during the armed struggle. Speaking at a reception held in Salisbury last night to mark Togo's 21st independence anniversary, Comrade Hove said Togo was one of the first African countries to recognize Zimbabwe's independence. He said the move demonstrates the strong solidarity that exists between Togo and Zimbabwe. In his address the Togolese charge d'affaires, Mr (Kofi), said Zimbabwe's great hospitality has made it possible for Togo and Zimbabwe to establish a permanent relationship. Mr (Kofi) said he is greatly impressed by the government's achievements in the reconstruction and development program. Also present at the reception were the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Munangagwe, the minister of local government and housing, Comrade Zvobgo, deputy ministers, government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [LD291034 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Apr CA]

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